

NEW YORK: MASON BROTHERS 5 & 7 MERCER ST.

FROM THE LIBRARY OF

REV. LOUIS FITZ GERALD BENSON, D. D.

BEQUEATHED BY HIM TO

THE LIBRARY OF

PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Division SCB Section 2652





THE DIAPASON;

COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

A NEW AND COMPREHENSIVE VIEW OF "MUSIC AND ITS NOTATION;" EXERCISES FOR READING MUSIC, AND VOCAL TRAINING; SONGS, PART-SONGS, ROUNDS, ETC.

THE WHOLE ARRANGED AND ADAPTED FOR

Choirs, Singing Schools, Musical Conbentions

AND SOCIAL GATHERINGS.

GEORGEF. ROOT.

NEW YORK:

PUBLISHED BY MASON BROTHERS.

BOSTON: MASON & HAMLIN. PHILADELPHIA: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. CINCINNATI: SARGENT, WILSON, & HINKLE.

CHICAGO: ROOT & CADY

PREFACE.

It is four years since the subscriber completed and issued the "Sabbath Bell;" since for this work; and it is now offered to teachers, choristers, and singers, with the assurance find an appropriate place at times in the choir and the singing school. that it has, at least, been carefully and laboriously prepared.

lieved to be unusually full and complete. In this department will be found a new and occasions when such pieces are wanted. admirable presentation of "Music and its Notation," by Dr. Lowell Mason, who is eminently the great philosopher and teacher of this subject, and who has dono more than any by which the new tunes are printed, generally with one part on a staff, without diminishother man living to render logical and perspicuous the subject, nomenclature, and ar- ing the amount and variety of music in the book. rangement of the elementary principles of vocal music. In "Practical Exercises," aud in "New Music for Singing Classes," will be found, it is believed, such exercises, songs, useful. part songs, etc., as are calculated not only to benefit but to interest the singing class, and make the work of both teacher and pupils agreeable and satisfactory.

uscful.

been provided for, and music for "all the people" has not been forgotten.

what irregularly through the latter part of the book, to save room, but are arranged in important matter are printed separately. order in the Metrical Index.

There will be found quite a number of new HYMNS, in company with "The Shining then he has been occupied much of the time in composing, arranging, and selecting music Shore," which are intended for social and home singing. They will, however, no doubt,

Of the Seutences, Motets, Anthems, Choruses, and Chants, the subscriber can only say Attention is respectfully called, first, to the "Singing School Department," which is be- that it has been his endeavor, in them, to provide well for the various circumstances and

Attention is called to the typographical appearance of this work, and the arrangement

Attention is called also to the new Index for Teachers, which, it is hoped, will be found

To Dr. LOWELL MASON, and Mr. WILLIAM B. BRADBURY, especially, the editor of this book would express his obligation for valuable assistance and coatributions, and he would The main topics connected with the subject of vocal training or cultivation of the voice not neglect to offer also his grateful acknowledgments to other friends from whom he are brought to view in a condensed form, and will, it is hoped, be understood and found has received aid; much really excellent music that was sent for publication did not find a place in this work simply because there was of that particular meter or style more than In the Tune Department, practice for the choir as well as worship in the church, has he could print. A pamphlet, by Dr. Mason, entitled "How shall I Teach?" and a dramatic cantata, by the subscriber, called "Belshazzar's Feast," or the "Fall of Babylon," The odd meters are thought to be unusually complete. They are distributed some- were to have been embodied in the "Diapason," but on account of the pressure of other

NEW YORK, June, 1960.

GEO. F. ROOT.

ELECTROTYPED BY SMITH & McDougaL, 82 & 84 BEEKMAN-ST., N. Y.

PRINTED BY C. A. ALVORD. 15 VANDEWATER-ST.

MUSIC AND ITS NOTATION:

By LOWELL MASON, Mrs. Doc., Univ. N. Y.

CHAPTER I.

ANALYSIS OF TONES.

§ I. Distinctions, (Realities). An analysis of Tones, (musical sounds), will make it apparent even to the untutored ear, that certain differences naturally exist between them, giving rise to the following DISTINCTIONS: they may be

1st. Long or Short.

2d. Low or High.

3d. Soft of Loud.

Note. The word Tone is always used in this work to denote a musical sound, and never an interval.

§ II. Properties. (Realities). Hence tones have three essential PROPERTIES, qualities, or conditions of existence:

1st. LENGTH.

2d. Pitcii.

3d. Power.

§ III. Departments. (Incidentals). As there are three distinctions arising out of the nature of tones, and as every tone, therefore, has three essential properties, so it is convenient to divide rudimental music into three corresponding DEPARTMENTS:

1st. That which treats of length . . Rhythmics. 2d. That which treats of pitch . . . Melodics.

3d. That which treats of power DYNAMICS.

from a Greek word signifying "a song or poem,"—a time. Dynamics, from a Greek word signifying it Rhetorical accent or emphysis, or that which belongs to emotion, expression, or to poetted thoughts to be able,"—power. The plural form of these words is taken as the name of a department, because or ideas, on the contrary, is essential to a tasteful or appropriate performance, and should receive much treat. Thus, Rhythmics comprehends all rhythmic things, or whatever may be derived from the primary fact that tones may be long or short, or that length is a property of tones, including also rhuthm.

or the structure of phrase assections and points of measures may be indimay proceed from the p inage section of low of ligh, or ligh, or from the property of pitch. The word

cated as follows: first, to the ear, by counting; second, to the eye, by motions melo ly, in its common use, is much more limited, and refers only to a pleasing succession of tones, or of the hand called Beats, or Beating time. to a tune-form. Dynamics also embraces not only the mere force of tones, but also their form of delivery, or whatever in utterance, independent of length and pitch, belongs to musical expression, or has power to move the feelings.

NOTE 2. When the foregoing lesson has been properly giren, the intelligent pupil will be conscions that with respect to the distinctions and the properties (both existing in the nature of tones), he has come to the knowledge of the facts through his own powers of observation and reflection. He knows not because his teacher or any one else has told him, not because he has learned from a book, but bocause he has heard tones as produced by others (vocal or instrumental) and has himself also produced them. The distinctions are known to him, principally, through the mere sense of hearing. But In coming to the knowledge of properties, he has been obliged to appeal mostly to another lower; his examinations, comparisons and decisions, in this department, have been rather the work of reflection and reason. In the departments (existing not in nature, but which are only conventional), a still higher power has been called into action; the facts of usage in relation to these, with their technical appellations, have been learned, not from mere sense, nor from a re-soning process, but have been received on testimony; the teacher has told him and he has believed. Thus, in the first easy lesson an appeal has been made to the three grand avenues of human knowledge, the outward senses, the reasoning power, and faith.

CHAPTER II.

RHYTHMICS.

- § IV. Measurement of Tones. (Realities). The length of tones is measured by a division of time into equal portions.
- § V. Measures and parts of Measures. (Names). The portions into which time is divided are called MEASURES and PARTS OF MEASURES.

Note. Measures and Parts of Measures are to music what days, months, and years (also portions of time), are to the daily occupations of life, or to history.

- & VI. Length of Measures. (Realities). Measures may be of longer or shorter duration; they have no absolute length.
- § VII. Accent. (Realities). The first part of a measure should be accented, the second unaccented.

Note. While it is important that rhythmic accent should be observed, its constant mechanical, or drum-like recurrence is stiff, ungraceful, and repulsive to good taste. Such an accent belongs mostly to music of an inferior character, or to that which makes its appeal to the mere external sense. That march and the dance are much dependent upon it, though in the better forms of these classes of inusic, Nore 1. Rhytimics, from a Greek word signifying "to flow,"-measured movement. Melodies it is often concealed by higher properties, for a short time or as long as the first may be trusted without

§ VIII. Measures Indiented. Measures and parts of measures may be indi-

Nove. The rhythunic principle may be manifested to another sense, the touch, but this is not needed for musical purposes.

. The pamphlet entitled "How Shall I Teach?" containing Hints and Directions with regard to "MUSIC AND ITS NOTATION," and intended especially for teachers, will be sent to any address, by the publishers, on receipt of twelve cents in money or postage stamps.

measure), a downward beat is usually made for the first part of a measure, from facts already practically known to them. and an upward beat is made for the second part of a measure.

NOTE 1. When the pupils are learning to beat the time, it is well for them to count and beat simultaneously; or, while they make the proper motions of the hand, let them also describe those motions by repeating the words downward beat, upward beat, or, (for a quicker movement), down, up.

NOTE 2. It is also an excellent practice in beating time to dispense with the common form, (movement of the hand in different directions), and to substitute a single vibratory motion, being the same for each part of a measure. This is frequently done by the conductor of an orchestra, who is often seen indicating each part of a measure by a double beat, or vibration, consisting of a quick downward motion and an instant rebounding of the hand or baton to its original position.

§ X. Notes. (Signs). The relative length of tones is represented by characters called Notes.

Note. The word tone is always used in this work to signify a musical sound. The word note is never used to signify a musical sound, but always to signify a character representing a musical sound. A tono may be heard but can not be seen; a note may be seen but can not be heard.

§ XI. Representation of Measures; Bars. (Signs). Measures are represented by interspaces between vertical lines, or Bars. Bars mark to the eye the boundaries of measures.

Note 1. The term bar is often used to signify a measure.

Note 2. In simple vocal music, as common psalmody, in which, being syllabic, measures are clearly indicated by the poetic feet it is not important that this usage in barring should be observed, or that written measures should be always separated by bars; it may be eften more pleasant to see a page less filled with unnecessary characters, and to preserve a correspondence between the barring of the notes and the stanzaic form of the poetry. It may be convenient, also, to bar the notes in accordance with lowest, there being five lines and four spaces. meter, so that two, three or more measures may be included, representatively, between two bars; e. q., In the ordinary common meter stanza the notes may be thus barred in accordance with the lines of the cases is so very simple that an indication of measures to the eye is not needed; guided by the poetry grado. (always a good guide in vocal minsic) there is no danger of error. From the grouping of tones into measures comes rhythm, a reality, indispensable; but this lies back of the signs of measures, and is in no way dependent upon notation. Measures, and the relations of measures, (rhythm,) may be quickly felt and accurately observed, although not indicated by harring.

§ XII. Resting. (Realities). A part of a measure, a measure, or more than a measure may be passed over in silence, and this is called Resting.

§ XIII. Rests. (Signs). Resting is indicated by characters called Rests.

§ XIV. Double Bars, (Signs and Names). Characters are used to indicate tones. the end of a section or period in music, or of a line in poetry, called DOUBLE BARS.

CHAPTER III.

MELODICS.

with it practically as to have some correct apprehension of it as a connected series of tones, and can sing pupil should become familiar with absolute pitch. 2d, Because it is desirable that he should not be th, or a part of it, with tolerable accuracy, the more theoretic or scientific view, corresponding to what erroneously taught that a change of position necessarily implies a change of pitch. 8d. Because it they have practically become acquainted with, may properly follow. We proceed, therefore, to give is desirable to prevent in the mind of the pupil the association of absolute pitch with the staff,

§ IX. Manner of Beating Time. (Incidentals). In beating time, (two part here, as in the previous chapter, the more abstract view. If the teaching has been thorough, these definitions, rules, or aphorisms may be, in substance, inductively established by the pupils themselves

§ XV. Natural Relation of Tones as to Pitch. (Realities). Tones, considered with respect to their natural relation of pitch, are disposed in a certain series consisting of eight.

§ XVI. The Scale. (Names). This series of tones is called THE SCALE.

Note. The word scale, from the Latin scala, signifies a ladder. Thus the scale may be regarded as a musical lander.

§ XVII. The Scale. Names of its Tones. (Names). The tones of the scale are named from the names of numbers, beginning with the lowest, thus:

ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT.

NOTE. Observe that the names are not first, second, and third, nor are they No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, but are, as above stated, one, two, there, four, and so on. The Importance of this will appear from the fact that the first tone of a melody or tune is often some other than one, the second is often some other than two, etc.

§ XVIII. The Staff. (Signs.) The scale is represented to the eye, or the relative pitch of tones is indicated, by a character consisting of five horizontal lines together with their four intermediate spaces, called THE STAFF.

§ XIX. The Staff. (Signs.) Each line, and each space of the Staff, is called a Degree; thus the staff contains nine degrees, counted upwards from the

Note. The word degree, as applied to the Staff, is used to mean point, place, or position; thus there poetry, so that in some cases between two hars may be found, perhaps, six notes (three double meas- are nine degrees, by which pitch may be indicated, or on which notes may be written. The word is ures) and in others only four notes (two double measures.) The rhythmic form of the tune in such also used in connection with the Scale is said to proceed by successive degrees, or di

> § XX. Additional Lines and Spaces. (Signs). The compass of the Staff may be extended by additional lines above or below, called LINES ABOVE, or LINES BELOW, OF SPACES ABOVE, OF SPACES BELOW.

Note. Added lines are also sometimes called LEGER LINES.

§ XXI. Notes. (Signs). In addition to what has already been said of notes (§ X), they are used to indicate the order of the succession of the pitch of

§ XXII. The Scale Represented on the Staff. (Signs). The scale may be represented (written), on the staff in various positions; thus either line or space may be taken to indicate the tone One, but when the degree of the staff indicating One is determined, the other tones must follow in regular order.

Note. It should be fully understood that the scale has not necessarily any fixed position on the staff, and pupils should become practically familiar with it in various positions. But in singing from Nors. When the Scale or a part of it has been taught, or when the pupils have become so familiar these different positions, let the same pitch (C), he retained: 1st, Because it is highly desirable that the

8 XXIII. Syllables. (Incidentals). In elementary instruction, especially as as represented, one of the letters indicating absolute pitch is used as a clue or aids to those who are beginning to learn to sing in classes, the following key, and when thus used is called a CLEF. syllables are used in connection with the tones of the scale, for the purpose of suggesting relative pitch:

Written-Do, RE, MI, FA, Sol, LA, SI, Do. Pronounced-Doe, Ray, Mee, Fah, Sol, Lah, See, Doe.

Nore. The principle is that of mental association; after a little practice each syllable becomes so strongly associated with the pitch of the tone to which it is applied as to recall it or bring it up quickly to the mind, and thus the pupil is enabled to produce the tone with ease and accuracy. This use of the syllable has been peculiar to England and America, though it has been introduced in Germany, where the one syllable, LA, principally prevails. In Italy and in France the same syllables are used for a very different purpose, or for the same purpose for which letters are used in Germany, England, and America, viz.: to indicate absolute pitch. The Scale names, ONE, TWO, THEEZ, etc., may be used instead of the syllables, but the latter are preferable on account of their more euphonious character. The use of the syllables in singing is called Solfaing, or singing by Solfa. Singing to the single syllable la, or ah, or to any open yowel, is called vocalizing.

CHAPTER IV.

MELODICS.

- § XXIV. Absolute Pitch. (Realities). Abstract pitch, or that which is indedent of scale relationship, is called Absolute Pitch.
- § XXV. Absolute Pitch. (Names and Signs). Absolute pitch is named from the names of letters, and is indicated by the letters themselves, as A. B. C. D. E, F. G.
- § XXVI. Model Scale. (Realities). The primitive or MODEL scale (by which is meant the first in the order of classification), is based upon the pitch C, or C is taken as One, and the order of tones is as follows:

C is One, D is Two, E is Three, F is Four, G is Five, A is Six, B is Seven, and C is Eight.

NOTE 1. C is repeated for eight because when the scalo is extended the tone, which in its relation to those which are below it is eight, in its relation to those which are above it is one. This will become plain when the scale is extended, or repeated at a higher pitch.

NOTE. 2. This has been called the natural scale, but the name is inappropriate, since the pitch C is no more natural than any other. It is called by some writers the Normal scale, and by Spinola the Typic scale.

§ XXVII. Common Position of the Scale. (Signs.) There are two positions in which the scale is most commonly written upon the staff: First, The tone One being represented on the added line below. Second, The tone One being represented on the second space.

Note. In instrumental music various other positions are required; the two here mentioned are sufficient for the common purposes of vocal music.

Note. Clef is a French word signifying key; thus the clef-letter is a key to the representation of absolute pitch upon the staff.

- § XXIX. Clef letters. (Signs). The letters most commonly used as Clefs are G and F.
- § XXX. The G Clef. (Signs). The G Clef is placed upon the second line, and determines the pitch of that line to be G; consequently C, (One of the C scale) must be represented by the added line below. See Examples 13
- § XXXI. The F Clef. (Signs). The F Clef is placed upon the fourth line. and determines the pitch of that line to be F; consequently C, (One of the C scale) must be represented by the second space.

Note. It should be understood that a Clef is merely a letter differing in shape from its ordinary form.

§ XXXII. The C Clef. (Signs). The letter C is also used as a Clef, and when thus used it is applied to different degrees of the staff, especially to the first, third and fourth lines. See Practical Lessons 17, 18, 19,

NOTE 1. The G and F Clefs, in modern music, are always placed upon the lines mentioned above (Secs. 31, 32), not being removable like the C Clef.

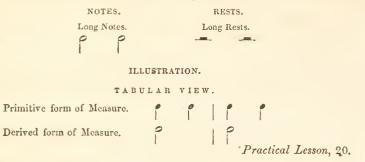
Note 2. Originally all the seven letters were used at once as Clefs, being all placed at the commencement of the staff.

CHAPTER V.

RHYTHMICS.

- § XXXIII. Prolonged Tones. (Realities). A tone may be prolonged so as to occupy two parts of a measure, and thus a new form of measure is obtained.
- § XXXIV. New Note. (Signs and Names). The prolonged tone is represented by a note differing from the one which is already known, and may be called a Long, or a Long Note. The previous one may be called SHORT.
- § XXXV. Form of Measure or Rhythmic Classification. (Incidentals). The first form of measure, having one tone to each part of the measure, we may call the PRIMITIVE FORM.
- § XXXVI. Rhythmic Classification Continued. (Incidentals.) The second form of measure, or that in which one tone is so prolonged as to occupy the full measure, may be called the Derived Form.
- § XXXVII. (Incidentals). Derived forms of measure are obtained from § XXVIII. Clefs. (Signs). To determine the position and pitch of the scale primitive forms, by uniting the different parts of the measure in a longer tone.

§ XXXVIII. (Incidentals). Derived forms of measure may be reduced to | measure, is represented by a note of a different form from the two previously primitive forms, by separating the different parts of the measures.



CHAPTER VI.

RHYTHMICS.

- § XXXIX. Triple Measure. (Realities). A measure may have three parts: such a measure may be described by counting one, two, three; or by beating downward beat, inward beat (to the left), and upward beat.
- § XL. Triple Measure. (Names.) A measure having three parts is called TRIPLE MEASURE.
- § XLI. Accení. (Realities). Triple Measure receives an accent on the first part of the measure.
- § XLII. Classification. (Incidentals). Derived forms of measure are obtained in Triple Measure on the same principle as in Double Measure.
- § XLIII. Classification. (Incidentals). When the derived form is obtained by the union of the first and second parts of a measure, it is called the First DERIVATIVE; when it is obtained by the union of the first, second, and third parts, it is called the Second Derivative.
- § XLIV. Classification. (Incidentals). When in a derived form of measure the union of the parts commences with the first part, the derivative is said to be in the FIRST CLASS; when the union of the parts commences with the second part, the derivative is said to be in the SECOND CLASS.
 - § XLV. Notes. (Signs and Names). A tone, occupying three parts of a union commences with the third part, it is said to be in the THIRD CLASS.

introduced; this may be called the LONGER NOTE.



Primitive and derived forms in Triple Measure.



§ XLVI. Measures Designated. (Signs and Names). Figures are used to designate the kind of measure; thus, the figure 2 denotes Double measure, and the figure 3 denotes Triple Measure.

Practical Lessons, 21 to 25.

See Note 1, at the close of this work.

CHAPTER VII.

RHYTHMICS.

- § XLVII. Quadruple Measure. (Realities). A measure may have four parts; such a measure may be described by counting one, two, three, four, or by beats, thus: downward beat, inward beat, outward beat (to the right), upward beat.
- § XLVIII. Quadruple Measure. (Signs and Names.) Four part measure is called QUADRUPLE MEASURE, and is marked by the figure 4.
- § XLIX. Accent. (Realities). Quadruple measure is accented principally on the first part, and slightly on the third part of the measure.
- § L. Classification. (Incidentals.) Derived forms of measure are obtained in Quadruple Measure on the same principle as in Double.
- § LI. Classification. (Incidentals). When in a derived form of measure the

§ LII. Notes. (Signs and Names). A tone, occupying four parts of a measure, is represented by a note of a different form from those previously introduced; this may be called the LONGEST NOTE.

Longest Notes. Longest Rests

§ LIII. Recapitulation; Notes and Rests. (Names and Signs). The notes and rests thus far introduced are as follows:

Notes.	Rests.	Names. Quarter Note, or Rest.	Crotchet.
0		Half Note, or Rest.	Minim.
0.		Three-quarters.	Dotted Minim.
0	*****	Whole Note, or Rest.	Semibreve.

Note. The Double Note (Breve) is also sometimes used ____.

§ LIV. Classification; Tabular View of Primitive and Derived Forms in Quadruple Measure, (Incidentals).

75 1 111		First	Class.		Seco	nd Cl	ass.		Third	Clas	s
Primitive.								•			
First Deriv	ative.	P				*0					0
Second Der	rivative.	9.			9 3	×9.			P		10
Third Deri	vative.	0						1			

§ LV. Syncope. (Realities, Names, and Signs). When a tone commences on an unaccented part of a measure, and is continued on an accented part of a measure, it is called a Syncope, or Syncopated Tone, and the note representing it is called a Syncopated Note.

Note. Syncope, from two Greek words signifying "to cut into," or "to cut off." A Syncope cuts into, or breaks up, or contradicts the regular order of accent.

§ LVI. Accent. (Realities). A syncopated tone should always receive an accent.

NOTE. See Syncopes represented in the above example, second class, first and second derivatives.

Practical Lessons 26 to 33.

† An irregularity in Classification.

CHAPTER VIII.

MELODICS

§ LVII. Skips, (Realities). A melody or tune may proceed not only by the regularly successive steps or degrees of the scale. (di grado), but also by skips, (di salto).

§ LVIII. The easiest and most natural skips are those which occur between the tones one, three, five, and eight.

§ LIX. The skips indicated in the following table are the only ones which can occur between One and Three:

TABULAR VIEW

1 3 1 | 3 1 3 Practical Lesson 34.

§ LX. The following are the skips which may occur between One, Three and Five:

TABULAR VIEW.

1	3	5	3	1	5	5	1	3
1	5	3	3	5	1	5	3	1

Practical Lesson 35.

§ LXI. The following changes may be produced with the tones ONE, THREE, FIVE, and EIGHT:

						TA	BULA	R VI	EW.						
1	3	5	8	3	1	5	8	5	1	3	8	1 8	1	3	5
1	3	8	5	3	1	8	5	5	1	8	3	8	1	5	3
1	5	3	8	3	5	1	8	5	3	1	8	8	3	1	5
1	5	8	3	3	5 .	. 8	1	5	3	8	1	8	3	5	1
1	8	3	5	3	8	1	5	5	8	1	3	8	5	1	3
1	8	5	3	3	8	5	1	5	8	3	1	8	5	3	1

Practical Lessons 36, 37.

Note. The order in which the remaining tones of the scale are introduced is not supposed to be important. The following is in accordance with the example of some of the best German teachers.

§ LXII. Seven.—The tone seven naturally leads to eight; or after seven the ear desires or expects eight; eight, therefore, will serve as a guide to seven. Think of eight and it will be easy to sing seven.

NOTE. The pupil may be made to appreciate this by singing the ascending scale and stopping with seven.

Practical Lerrors 38, 39.

Syncopes.

or expects three; three, therefore, will serve as a guide to four. Think of G clef is used for Tenor, Alto and Treble, but when used for Tenor it denotes three and it will be easy to sing four.

Note. The pupil may be made to appreciate this by singing the descending scale and stopping with

Practical Lessons 40, 41.

§ LXIV. Two.—One or three will guide to two.

Practical Lesson 42.

& LXV. Six.—Five will guide to six.

Practical Lesson 43.

CHAPTER IX.

MELODICS

& LXVI. Higher Tones. (Realities). When tones higher than eight are sung, eight is to be regarded not only in its relation to the tones below it, or as eight, but also as one of the scale at a higher pitch.

Practical Lessons 44, 45, 46.

& LXVII. Lower Tones. (Realities). When tones lower than one are sung, one is to be regarded not only in its relation to the tones above it, or as one, but also as EIGHT of the scale at a lower pitch.

Practical Lessons 47, 48, 49.

§ LXVIII. The usual vocal eompass, or extent from low to high, including both male and female voices, may be thus represented:



Note. Some voices will naturally reach higher or lewer tenes than those here indicated, and the compass of all voices may be extended by culture.

§ LXIX. Classification of Voices. (Realities). The human voice is naturally divided into four classes:

- 1. Low male voices, Base.
- 2. High male voices, Tenor.
- 3. Low female voices, Alto.
- 4. High female voices, TREBLE.

Note. Besides the above, there are other distinctions, as Baritone, between the Base and Tenor, and MEZZO SOPRANO, between the Alto and Treble. The Treble is often called Soprano.

§ LXIII. Four. -- Four naturally leads to three, or after four the ear desires | § LXX. Uses of Clefs. (Signs). The F clef is used for Base and Tenor, the G an octave lower than when used for Treble or Alto.

Examples Illustrating the two uses of the G clef:

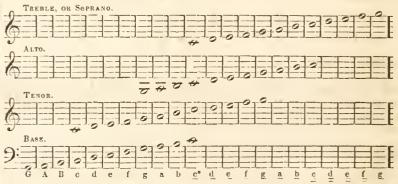


The above examples (1 and 2) although they appear the same to the eye, are, in reality, or to the ear, an octave apart, the Tenor being an octave below the Treble.



The above examples (3 and 4) although they appear different to the eye, are, in reality, or to the ear.

5. Example illustrating the usual compass of the different classes of veices, with the use of the clefs. and the relation of the different parts:



* This once marked small c, being about the centre both of the vocal and also of the great or instrumental scale, is called the middle c.

§ LXXI. (Signs). To distinguish between the different tones denoted by the same letters, (octaves,) capital and small letters, together with marks below or above them, are used. Thus, in the above example, the lowest them are called capital, or great G, or great A, and great B. The notes in the next octave beginning with e, (with the exception of the upper one, which is considered as one of the octave above,) are designated by small letters, and the tones are called small e, small e, etc. The notes in the next octave, (with the exception of the upper one,) are designated by oncemarked small letters, and the tones are called once-marked small e, oncemarked small e, etc. The notes belonging to the next octave, are designated by twice-marked small letters.

Note.—The G clef, when used for Treble or Alto, or for instruments, signifies g, but when used for male vides it signifies g.

6. Examples of the representation of the same tone in the use of the different clefs,



§ LXXII. (Signs.) The four parts may be written each singly, or upon two staves, in which case the F clef is used for both Base and Tenor. The two parts upon one staff, is the better method for plain music, since it shows, at a glance, the relation of the parts, and is quite as easily read.

Practical Lessons 50, 51.

CHAPTER X.

MELODICS.

\$ LXXIII. (Realities). The great scale of sounds, including the whole compass of tones appreciable by the human ear, consists of about nine octaves, about one-third of which, from G to g, is within the range of the human voice.

§ LXXIV. (Signs). The system of noting or designating the tones of the great seale, is the same as that mentioned at § LXXII, or as follows:

7th Octave	8th Octave	9th Octave	10th
$\begin{array}{cccc} c & d & e & f \\ \equiv & \equiv & \equiv & \equiv \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	a b c = = =
4th Oetave		6th Octave	
c d e f	g a b c d e f g a	b c d e f g	a b

1st Octave 2d Octave 3d Octave C D E F G A B C D E F G A B C D E F G A B

Note. Read the above, beginning with C which is designed to represent the lowest tone, or in the order suggested by the numbering of the Octaves, from the lowest to the highest.

EXPLANATION.

- 1, C. This is the lowest sound produced by an Organ, and it can be obtained from no other instrument. It requires a pipe thirty-two feet long.
- 2, C. This is the lowest C on the Piano-forte. It requires an organ-pipe sixteen feet long.
- 3, C. This is called the great C. It is the lowest sound on the Violoncello, and it requires an organ-pipe eight feet long.
- 4, c. Called *small c*. Written on the second space, Bass clef, and requires an organ-pipe of four fect.
- § LXXII. (Signs.) The four parts may be written each singly, or upon two saves, in which case the F clef is used for both Base and Tenor. The two
 - 6, c. This is the e represented on the third space, G (Treble) elef. It requires an organ-pipe one foot long.
 - 7, c. Second added line above, Treble clef. Produced by an organ-pipe one-half of a foot long
 - B, c. Written on the space above the fifth added line above. Produced by an organ pipe one-fourth of a foot long.
 - 9, e. Highest c on the Piano-forte. Produced by an organ-pipe of one-eighth of a foot long.

The lowest tone in the great scale (twice marked C), is indicated in notation by the ninth line below the Base Staff; and the highest one (six times marked C), by the space above the twelth line above the Treble Staff, so that a Staff by which the whole could be represented, without the aid of clefs, must consist of thirty two lines. We here see the use of clefs, by which a Staff of five lines is rendered sufficient.

CHAPTER XI.

MELODICS.

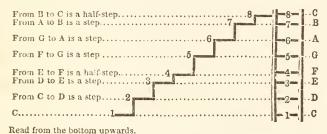
§ LXXV. Intervals. (Realities). The difference of pitch between any two tones, is called An Interval. Thus, the difference of pitch between one and two is an interval.

LXXVI. Intervals. (Realities). In the regular succession of the tones of the scale, there are two kinds of intervals, larger and smaller.

- § LXXVII. Intervals. (Names). The larger scale-intervals are ealled STEPS; and the smaller scale-intervals are called HALF-STEPS.
- occur in the following order:—between one and two, a step; between two of its intervals, called the Minor Scale; it is called by the Germans the soft and three, a step; between three and four, a half-step; between four and Scale. five, a step; between five and six, a step; between six and seven, a step; and between seven and eight, a half-step.

Note. The terms tone and half-tone have been commonly used to designate these intervals; but as the application of the same word both to sounds and interv. Is is inconvenient, the discontinuance of the term tone and half-tone is recommended, especially in teaching. As the word ladder (scale) is used for designating the series of tones called the scale, it is quite natural to carry out the figure, and borrow from the ladder the word step by which to designate scale-intervals.

\$ LXXIX. (Incidentals). Illustration of the musical ladder, with its steps; or of the scale with its tones and intervals.



CHAPTER XII.

RHYTHMICS.

- § LXXX. Sextuple and Mixed Measures. A measure having six parts, is called Sextuple Measure; as one, two, three, four, five, six; or, downward beat, downward beat, inward beat, outward beat, upward beat, upward beat,
- § LXXXI. A measure having six parts, is also often described by two counts or beats.
 - § LXXXII. Measures may also have nine or twelve parts, or more or less. Practical Lessons 52, 53.

CHAPTER XIII.

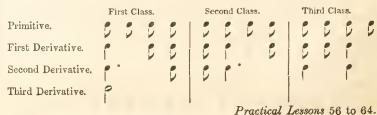
MELODICS.

- § LXXXIII. (Realities). In addition to the Scale already explained, there & LXXVIII. Order of Scale-intervals. (Realities). The intervals of the scale another Scale, differing from that in the relation of its tones, or in the order
 - & LXXXIV. (Names). The Scale which has already been explained (Chapter III.), of which C is ONE, may now be called the MAJOR SCALE.
 - § LXXXV. The Minor Scale is based upon A, or A is taken as ONE. Practical Lessons 54, 55.

CHAPTER XIV.

RHYTHMICS.

- § LXXXVI. Shorter Tones. (Realities and Names). Two tones may be sung to each, or to either part of a measure, which being half the length of quarters, may be called Eighth Tones, or Eighths.
- § LXXXVII. Notation. (Signs). Notes representing Eighth tones, may be called Eighth Notes (Quavers).
- § LXXXVIII. Classification. (Incidentals and Names). The form of measure obtained by eighths, may be called Compound. The form of measure heretofore explained, may be called SIMPLE; or SIMPLE FORM OF MEASURE.
- § LXXXIX. Tabular View. Compound Forms, in Double Measure, Primitive and Derived.



CHAPTER XV.

RHYTHMICS.

§ XC. Triplets. (Realities, Names, Signs). A part of a measure may be so divided as to be occupied by three tones. Such divisions or parts of measures are called Triplets. The notes representing Triplets are usually marked by the figure 3. Practical Lesson 65.

CHAPTER XVI.

RHYTHMICS.

- § XCI. Sixteenths. (Realities, Names, Signs). A part of a measure may be occupied by four tones, called Sixteenths, and represented by notes also called Sixteenth Notes (Semiquavers).
- § XCII. Classification. (Incidentals, Names). When four tones occur in a single part of a measure, the measure may be said to be in COMPLEX FORM.

EXAMPLE OF NOTES AND RESTS.

Practical Lessons 66 to 69.

§ XCIII. (Realities, Names, Signs). Still further divisions of parts of measures may be made so as to introduce Thirty-Seconds, and also Sixty-FOURTHS.

EXAMPLES OF NOTES AND RESTS.

Thirty-seconds

CHAPTER XVII.

RHYTHMICS.

taken to represent primitive form of measure, simple or compound. Thus be introduced: thus, intermediate-tones may occur between one and two, two primitive form in any kind of measure may be represented, by Whole Notes, and three, four and five, five and six and six and seven; but not between Halves, Quarters, Eighths, or Sixteenths.

§ XCV. (Names). The different representations orsigns of measure arising from the use of the different notes as primitive forms, are called VARIETIES OF MEASURE.

Note. Varieties of measure merely furnish different signs for the same thing. To the ear they are all the same, to the eye only do they differ; the movement or degree of quickness depending not in the least on the kind of notes, which represent no positive but only a relative length of sound. The different varieties are unimportant, but are in common use.

- § XCVI. (Signs). There may be as many varieties in all the different kinds of measure as there are kinds of notes.
- § XCVII. (Signs). As figures are used to distinguish the kinds of measure, so also they are used to distinguish the varieties of measure. When used for both purposes, the two figures are written as in the representation of fractions, the number of parts on which the kind of measure depends being indicated by the numerator; and the kind of notes used in each part (on this the variety of measure depends), being indicated by the denominator.

§ XCVIII. Tabular View of Varieties of Measure.

	*3 0		1 4					* <u>6</u>						
2 0 0	3 6	9	4-2	0	0	0	0	*6	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\frac{2}{4}$	3 1	11	4-4-					64	1	-			-	1
*2 ; ;	妻;	55	*4	5	Ç	5	5	8	Ü	Ç	5	5	0	5
1-6 9 9	*3-6	9 9	*-4	9	9	9	3	*6 1 6	4	9	1	9	1	3
* Seldom us	ed.							Pract	ica	l L	esso	ns	70,	71.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MELODICS.

§ XCIX. Intermediate Tones. (Realities). Between those tones of the Scale § XCIV. Notation. (Signs). Either of the different kinds of notes may be which form the interval of a step, an intermediate-tone (intervening-tone) may three and four, and seven and eight, because the intervals between these tones are already half-steps, and these are the smallest practicable intervals known in the musical system.

§ C. Intermediate Tones. (Names). Intermediate-tones are named from either of the scale-tones between which they occur, with the addition of either the word sharp or flat prefixed or suffixed. Thus the intermediate-tone between One and Two, is named with respect to relative pitch, Sharp-One or FLAT-Two, and with respect to absolute pitch C-Sharp or D-Flat. The same principle is applied to the naming of all the other intermediate tones.

Note. The word sharp, as here used, as a name for a tone, signifies higher: thus, by sharp-one is meant a tone higher than one, yet not so high as two; again, the word flat, when used as the name of tone, signifies lower; thus, by flat two is meant a tone which is lower than two, yet not so low as one.

§ CI. Intermediate Tones. (Signs). An intermediate-tone is indicated by the same degree of the staff as is the seale-tone from which it is named; thus the tone named sharp-one is indicated by the same degree of the staff as is the tone named one, but with a character prefixed to the same degree of the staff called a Sharp (2). So also the tone named flat-two is indicated by the same degree of the staff as is the tone named two, but with at an end. It it was called a RESTORAL its name would more clearly indicate its office. a character prefixed to the same degree of the staff called a Flat (2).

NOTE 1. It will be observed that the words sharp and flat are used both as names of tones, and as names of characters, signs, or marks of notation.

Note 2. As characters, sharps and flats are used so to modify or qualify the staff as to furnish a convenient and sure notation for the intermediate tones.

§ CII. Chromatic Seale. (Realities and Names). A Seale consisting of thirteen tones, including the eight scale-tones and the five intermediate-tones, having twelve intervals of a half-step each, is called The Chromatic Scale.

Note. Chromatic. From a Greek word signifying color. It is said that the intermediate tones were formerly represented by notes written with colored ink, and hence the name. The term may also have a figurative meaning, since chromatics in music, expressive of various degrees of intensity of feeling, may be regarded at analogous to light and shade, or coloring in painting.

§ CIII. The Diatonic Scale. (Names). The Scale which was first described is called THE DIATONIC SCALE. The Minor Seale is also Diatonic.

NOTE. Diatonic. From two Greek words signifying through the tones, or from tone to tone.

§ CIV. The Chromatic Scale. (Signs):



		9_	20	0-	bo		h						
2=							10	-0	0	20	0-	bo-	0
Eig	ht, s	seven,	flat seven,	six,	flat six,	five,	flat five,	four,	three,	flat three,	two,	flat two.	one.
C		В,	Вþ.	Α,	Ab,	G,	Gp.	F,	Ε,	Ep.	D,	Db.	C.
D	0,	si,	se.	14,	le,	sol,	se,	ſa,	mı,	me,	re,	ra,	do.

Note. The letter i should always receive the sound of ee in the above syllables; thus Di is pronounced Dec, Ri is pronounced Rec, etc. Agam, the letter e should always receive the sound of the English long a, so that Se is pronounced Sa, Le is pronounced La, etc.

§ CV. Notation, Sharps and Flats. (Signs). Sharps and Flats (characters) continue their significance throughout the measure in which they occur, and also from measure to measure, when the same tone is repeated, unless canceled by a note written upon some other degree of the staff.

§ CVI. Notation, Sharps and Flats. (Signs). Sharps and flats are eanceled, or their significance is terminated by a sign ealled a NATURAL (1).

Note. The name of this character is an unfortunate one, since its tendency is to mislead the pupil. It signifies not that one tone is in fact more natural than another -indeed the term can not be said to apply to the tone, but merely to the previous mark. (flat or sharp) showing that its significance is now

Practical Lessons to be gradually introduced during the development of the Chromatic Scale, 72 to 80.

CHAPTER XIX.

MELODICS.

§ CVII. Intervals. (Realities). In addition to the regular Scale-intervals (intervals belonging to the Scale in its regular progression) ealled Steps and Half-Steps, there are also other intervals occasioned by a departure from this regular order, or by skipping, as SECONDS (same as have heretofore been ealled Steps and Half-Steps) Thirds, Fourths, Fifths, Sixths, Sevenths and OCTAVES.

Nort. The terms Step and Half-step are at first, more convenient than that of Second, since they naturally arise out of the idea of the musical scale or ladder; and they are at all times afterwards convenient for the purpose of defining the magnitude of intervals. (SEE CHAPTER XX.)

§ CVIII. Intervals are always reekoned from the lower tone upwards, unless otherwise expressed.

DIATONIC INTERVALS.

Note. Diatonic, because they are produced by skips in the diatonic scale.

§ CIX. Two tones being the same pitch, are ealled Unison, or said to be in Unison.

any tone and the tone which is indicated by the degree of the staff, next steps, is a Flat Seventh. 2. A seventh, consisting of five steps and a halfabove it, is called a SECOND.

Nores. Seconds are intervals of the same magnitude as steps.

- § CXI. The interval between one and three, or between two and four, or between any tone and the tone which is indicated by the third degree of the staff, above it, is called a THIRD. Practical Lessons 81.
- § CXII. The interval between one and four, or between two and five is called a FOURTH. Practical Lessons 82.
- § CXIII. The interval between one and five, or between two and six, is called a Fifth. Practical Lessons 83.
- § CXIV. The interval between one and six, or between two and seven, is called a Sixth. Practical Lessons 84.
- § CXV. The interval between one and seven, or between two and eight, is called a SEVENTH. Practical Lessons 85.
- § CXVI. The interval between one and eight, or between two and nine, (or two of the next series), is called an Octave. Practical Lessons 86 to 88.

CHAPTER XX.

MELODICS.

- § CXVII. Major and Minor Intervals. Seconds. 1. A second consisting of a half-step, is a MINOR (small) SECOND. 2. A second consisting of a step, is a Major (great) Second.
- § CXVIII. Thirds. 1. A third consisting of a step and a half-step, is MINOR. 2. A third consisting of two steps is MAJOR.
- § CXIX. Fourths. 1. A fourth consisting of two steps and a half-step is a Perfect Fourth. 2. A fourth consisting of three steps, is a Sharp Fourth.
- § CXX. Fifths. 1. A fifth, consisting of two steps and two half-steps, is a FLAT FIFTH. 2. A fifth, consisting of three steps and a half-step, is a Per-FECT FIFTH.
- § CXXI. Sixths. 1. A sixth, consisting of three steps and two half-steps, is MINOR. 2. A sixth, consisting of four steps and a half-step, is MAJOR.

- § CX. The interval between one and two, or two and three, or between | § CXXII. Sevenths. 1. A seventh, consisting of four steps and two halfstep, is a SHARP SEVENTII.
 - § CXXIII. Octave. An Octave consists of five steps and two half steps.

Nore.—In addition to the intervals already mentioned, there are others arising out of the chromatic scale, but as they rather belong to the study of harmony, further notice of them is omitted in

CHAPTER XXI.

MELODICS.

- § CXXIV. Minor Scale. (Realities). In addition to the Minor Scale in its natural form, there are also other forms which may be called artificial.
- & CXXV. The Harmonic Minor Scale. This differs from the natural form (Chap. XIII.), by the introduction of Sharp-seven. It is called by some writers the Regular Minor Scale. Practical Lessons 89.
- § CXXVI. Second Form. (Realities. The Melodic Minor Scale.). In this form the Sharp-six and Sharp-seven are both introduced into the ascending series. It is only minor in its lower tones, the upper part of the Scale being major. In connection with this form of the ascending Minor Scale it is usual to present the natural form in descending. This is sometimes designated as the Irregular Minor Scale. Practical Lessons 90.

Note. There are also other forms of the Minor Scale found in the works of the best musical writers but further explanations are supposed to be unnecessary. The pupil who can sing the Chromatic Scale with tolerable accuracy will find no difficulty in any form of the Minor Scale he may meet with.

- § CXXVII. Parallel Major and Minor. (Realities). Every Major Scale has its, PARALLEL (or relative) MINOR; and every Minor Scale has its PARALLEL (or relative) Major scale.
- § CXXVIII. Realities. The parallel Minor to any Major Scale is based upon its sixth, and the parallel Major to any Minor Scale is based upon its third.

NOTE. The distinguishing feature of the Major and Minor Scales is the third. The Major Scale is known by its Major third, and the Minor Scale is known by its Minor third.

CHAPTER XXII

MELODICS.

§ CXXIX. Transposition. (Realities). In the treatment of the scale thus far the pitch C has always been taken as One; but this may be changed, and

any other pitch may be taken as One; such a change is called Transposi-|tionship, or the proper order of interval between Six and Seven, and between TION, OF THE TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE.

NOTE. The transposition of the Scale consists not in any change of the position of the notes by which it is represented; for it may be represented in different positions on the staff while its pitch remains the same, or it may be represented in the same position while its pitch is changed; but it consists in changing the pitch, or in taking some other pitch besides C as One, or as the basis of the Scale.

§ CXXX. Transposition. (Names). The letter which is taken as the pitch of the Scale, or as One, is called the KEY LETTER, or simply the KEY. Thus, if C be taken as One, the Scale is said to be in the KEY OF C; if D be taken as One, the Scale is said to be in the KEY OF D, and so on.

Note 1. By the key of C is meant the relationship of tones and intervals which exist when C is taken as One; by the key of D is meant the relationship which exists when the seale is based on D, or when D is taken as One, and so on. Seven tones are required to constitute a tone-family (key); thus the tone-family called C, or the key of C, consists of the tones C, D, E, F, G, A, and B; to which, if the scaleis to be completed, C, an octave higher must be added.

NOTE 2. The key of C has usually been called natural, or the natural key, but since the term natural, as here used, refers not to the scale itself, but to the mere notation of the scale; and since the key of C is in reality, no more natural than any other, we prefer to follow the example of those modern writers on music who have, with much propriety, designated it as the MODEL key.

§ CXXXI. Transposition. (Realities.) In transposing the scale it is necessary to preserve its proper relations, or its identity in everything excepting pitch; it must be made to conform in the order of its intervals to the model,

§ CXXXII. Transposition. (Realities).) The identity of the scale is preserved in transposition by the omission of one or more of the tones belonging to the key from which the transposition is made, and the introduction of such intermediate tone or tones as may be required to constitute the new

Note. The difficulty in transposing the scale does not consist in any thing which belongs to notation, or which makes its appeal to the eye, but in the transfer of absolute to relative pitch. It can only be appreciated by the ear.

§ CXXXIII. Tone of Transposition. (Names.) The intermediate tone required in transposition, is called THE TONE OF TRANSPOSITION, or, (in writ ten music) THE NOTE OF TRANSPOSITION.

CHAPTER XXIII.

MELODICS.

§ CXXXIV. Transposition. (Realities). First transposition of the Scale by Fifths, from C to G. All the tones which constitute the key of C will be found to belong also to the key of G, with the exception of F.

§ CXXXV. Transposition. (Realities). To preserve identity of scale-relation be open. It is often called natural.

Seven and Eight in this transposition, it is necessary to omit the tone F, and to take F-sharp as seven in the new key.

§ CXXXVI. Tabular View; Illustration, (Incidentals).



EXPLANATION.

On the upper staff, in the above diagram, the scale is represented in the key of C. The distances of the notes one from another represent the different intervals, as steps and half-steps. On the lower staff G is taken as one, A as two, B as three, C as four, D as five, E as six; and thus far the intervals are right. But as the interval between six and seven must be a step, it is seen at once that F will not do for seven, because the interval between E and F is but a half-step; it becomes necessary, therefore, to take the intermediate tone, F#, for seven, and this gives the proper interval between six and seven, viz., a step. The interval between F# and G being a half-step, G is taken as eight, and the scale is complete in the key of G, thus:

Note .- The transposition of the Scale is one thing, and the illustration of it quite another. The sign of transposition is often mistaken for the reality, and the pupils are supposed to understand the subject when they have only been made acquainted with its nomenclature, and with its representation. A true idea of the reality can only be acquired through the car, not from verbal explanations or descriptions. not from marks, signs, or diagraius, or any illustration to the eye.

§ CXXXVII. Notation. (Signs). In notation the sign of F-sharp (*) is placed at the beginning of the staff, immediately after the clef, and is called the Signature (sign) of the key. Thus, the signature of the key of G is one sharp, or F sharp. The signature of the key of C (which consists in the absence of such characters as indicate intermediate tones), may be said

CHAPTER XXIV.

MELODICS.

§ CXXXVIII. Transposition. (Realities). Second transposition of the Scale by Fifths, from G to D. To preserve the proper order of intervals between six and seven, and between seven and eight, in this transposition, it is necessary to omit the tone C (four in the key of G) and to take C-sharp as seven in the new key.

§ CXXXIX. Illustration; Tabular View. (Ineidentals).



Nore. An explanation of the above diagram is supposed to be unnecessary, as it would be similar to that of § 116.

CHAPTER XXV.

MELODICS.

§ CXL. Third transposition by Fifths; from D to A. In this transposition G (Four) must be omitted, and G-H (Sharp Four) must be taken as seven to A.

Note. Further illustrations are not needed, since the principle is the same in each successive transposition.

§ CXLI. Fourth transposition by Fifths; from A to E. In this transposition D (Four) must be omitted, and D (Sharp Four) must be taken as seven to E.

Note. Although we proceed briefly to point out further transpositions by fifths, yet they will not be needed for the common purposes of vocal class teaching.

§ CXLII. Fifth transposition by Fifths; from E to B. A must be omitted and A-# taken

§ CXLIII. Sixth Transposition by Fifths; from B to F#. E must be omitted and E# taken.

§ CXLIV. Seventh Transposition by Fifths; from F# to C# B must be omitted and B# taken.

§ CXLV. Eighth Transposition by Fifths; from C to C. F must be omitted and F Double Sharp (F x) taken.

§ CXLVI. The Scale may be still further transposed by fifths: to the key of D, with nine sharps (two double sharps); to the key of A, with ten sharps (three double sharps); to the key of E, with eleven sharps (four double sharps); to the key of B, with twelve sharps (five double sharps), and so on.

Note 1. The key of B; is the same to the ear as the key of C. The difference is not in the thing itself, but merely in the written signs, or notation.

Note 2. The keys beyond F# (six sharps) are but soldom used, as the same variety may be more easily obtained in transposition by fourths. The keys beyond E (four sharps) are seldom used in courch music.

§ CXLVII. It will be observed that in each of the foregoing transpositions the pitch has been removed a Fifth; and that the intermediate tone required to preserve the identity of the scale in the new key has been Sharp Four; hence the following rule: "Sharp Four transposes the scale a Fifth;" or, "the tone of transposition between any key and that which is based on its fifth, is Sharp Four."

CHAPTER XXVI.

MELODICS.

§ CXLVIII. Transposition, (Realities). First transposition of the scale by Fourths; from C to F. To preserve the proper order of intervals between three and four, and between four and five, in this transposition, it is necessary to omit the tone B, and to take the tone B-flat as four in the new key.

ILLUSTRATION.



NOTE 1. An explanation of the above diagram would be so similar to that at Section exxxvii., that it is supposed to be unnecessary. By is taken for four, and not Λ_{∞}^{μ} , so that the proper nomenclature may be

preserved, and that the proper relations may be made to appear to the eye in written music; or that the scale may be represented by the regularly successive degrees of the Staff.

Note 2. The reason why the scale is transposed by fifths or by fourths is this: those keys which are based upon either fice or four of any given key have all their tones in common, with a single exception, and hence are more nearly related than any others.

§ CXLIX. The sign of B-flat (), is placed at the beginning of the staff, immediately after the clef, as the signature, or sign of the key. Thus the signature of the key of F is one flat, or B-flat.

CHAPTER XXVII.

MELODICS.

- § CL. Second Transposition of the Scale by Fourths; from F to B-flat. To preserve the proper order of intervals between three and four, and between four and five in this transposition, the tone E must be omitted, and the tone E-flat must be taken as four in the new key.
- § CLI. Third Transposition by Fourths; from B flat to E-flat. In this transposition A (Seven) must be omitted, and A-flat (Flat Seven) must be taken as Four to E-flat.
- § CLII. Fourth Transposition by Fourths; from E-flat to A-flat. In this transposition D (Seven) must be omitted, and D-flat (Flat Seven) must be taken as Four to A-flat.

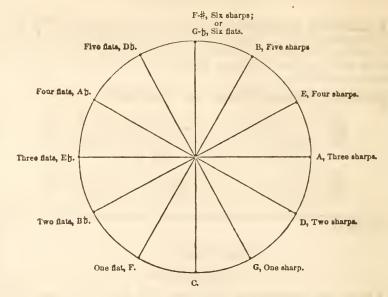
Note. Further transpositions by fourths will not be needed for the ordinary purposes of vocal class-teaching.

- § CLIII. Fifth Transposition by Fourths; from Ab to Db. G must be omitted and Gb taken.
- § CLIV. Sixth Transposition by Fourths; from D2 to G2. C must be omitted and C2 taken.
- § CLV. Seventh Transposition by Fourths; from 62 to 62. F must be omitted and F2 taken.
- § CLVI. Eighth Transposition by Fourths; from C2 to F2. B-2 must be omitted, and B-double-flat (22) be taken.
- § CLVII. The Scale may be still further transposed by fourths: to the key of B22, with nine flats (two double flats); to the key of E22, with ten flats (three double flats); to the key of A22, with eleven flats (four double flats); to the key of D22, with twelve flats (five double flats); and so on.

Note 1. The key of D_{CP}^{A} is the same to the ear as the key of C. The difference is not in the thing itself, but merely in the sign.

Note 2. The keys beyond G_2 (six flats) are but seldom used, as the same variety may be more easily obtained in transpositions by sharps. The keys beyond Λ_2 (four flats) are seldom used in church music. they cocur,

§ CLVIII. (Incidentals). Diagram furnishing an illustration of the transposition by fifths or by fourths through the whole circle of keys.



EXPLANATION.—Commencing with the key of C: we pass to the right by fifths, as follows: G, D, A, E, B, F \sharp , D $_{\mathcal{D}}$, A $_{\mathcal{D}}$, E $_{\mathcal{D}}$, B, back again to C: or commencing with C, we pass to the left by fourths thus: F, B $_{\mathcal{D}}$, E $_{\mathcal{D}}$, A $_{\mathcal{D}}$, D $_{\mathcal{D}}$, G $_{\mathcal{D}}$, B, E, A, D, G, hack again to C. It will be understood that the key of F \sharp is the same as the key of G $_{\mathcal{D}}$. As represented, and also as named, there appear to be two keys, but this view is confined to the mere names and signs; in reality there is but one key.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

MELODICS.

§ CLIX. Passing Tones. (Realities and Names). Tones not essentially belonging to a melody are often introduced into music, ealled Passing Tones. They are sometimes represented by notes of smaller size than those in which the music is mostly written, though this distinction is not always observed.

Note. Passing tones, considered with respect to harmony, do not belong to the chord in which they occur.

§ CLX. Appoggiatura. (Realities and Names). When a passing tone precedes an essential tone on an accented part of a measure, it is called an Appoggiatura.

Note. From Appoggiare, an Italian word which signifies to lean or to rest upon. An appoggiatura is a tone on which the voice leans or rests in its passage, from one tone to another. The appoggiatura is generally considered a tone of embellishment, but it should rather be regarded as a tone of expression, since it is most frequently designed to give tenderness or pather to a performance.

NOTATION SIGNS.



Written

Performed.

§ CLXI. After Tone. (Realities and Names). When a passing tone follows an essential tone, on an unaccented part of a measure, it is called an After Tone.

NOTATION SIGNS.



§ CLXII. The Shake or Trill. (Realities and Names). A rapid alternation of a tone with the conjoint tone above it, at an interval of either a step or a half-step, is called a Shake or Trill.

Note. The shake is a very brilliant musical embellishment. Its proper practice gives flexibility to the voice.

NOTATION SIGNS.



§ CLXIII. The Turn. (Realities and Names). A tone sung in rapid succession with the conjoint tones above and below it, so as to produce a winding or turning melodic motion or movement, is called a Turn. The turn has a variety of forms, the principal of which may be illustrated, as follows:

NOTATION SIGNS.



Note. The ornaments, graces, or embellishments of vocal music, some of which have been merely glanced at in this chapter, with the partial exception of passing tones, with others referred to under appropriate beads, cannot be said to be one to ordinary singing, and certainly not to choral singing. They rather belong to that artistic style which can only be acquired by the few possessing unturally great flexibility of voice, accuracy of ear, quickness of musical perception, and liabits of persevering application; nor should they be attempted even by these until they have been carefully studied for years under the direction of an accomplished teacher.

CHAPTER XXIX.

DYNAMICS.

§ CLXIV. Mezzo. (Realities, Names and Signs). A musical sound of medium power or force is called Mezzo (pronounced med-zo); such a sound is indicated by the term mezzo, or by an abbreviation of it, as mez., or by its initial m.

§ CLXV. Piano. A tone somewhat softer than Mezzo, or a soft tone, is called Piano (pee-äh-no), and is indicated by the term piano, pia. or p.

§ CLXVI. Forte. A tone somewhat louder than Mezzo, or a loud tone, is called Forre (fore-te), and is indicated by the term forte, for or f.

§ CLXVII. Pianissimo. A tone softer than Piano, is called Pianissimo (pee-äh-niss.i-mo), and is indicated by pp.

§ CLXVIII. Fortissimo. Λ tone louder than forte, is called Fortissimo (fore-tiss-i-mo), and is indicated by ff.

Note 1. There are also modifications of the above-mentioned degrees of power, as Mezzo-Forte, Mezzo-Piano.

Note 2. Mezzo, Piano, and Forte are Italian words which are universally used as technical terms in nusic.

Note 3. The instrument called the Piano-Forte derives its name from these words. It should not be called Piano-Fort, but Piano-Forte.

Note 4. The different degrees of power, or at least p. m. and f, should be practically introduced at the commencement of a singing class.

CHAPTER XXX.

DYNAMICS.

§ CLXIX. Organ Form. (Realities, Names and Signs). A tone com- or jerking of the voice, grunt-like, coarse, and disagreeable. meneed, continued, and ended with an equal degree of power, is called an Organ Form, or an Organ Tone. It may be indicated by parallel lines, thus:

Nore 1. The Organ Form takes its name from the organ plpe, which can only produce a tone of one equal degree of power.

Nore 2. The Organ Form is not often used in vocal music, except in passages in which the part holds a steady tone for a considerable time, while the other parts sing various harmonies.

§ CLXX. Crescendo Form. A tone commencing Piano and gradually inereasing to Forte, is called Crescendo (cre-shen-do). It is indicated by eres. or by two divergent lines, thus:

§ CLXXI. Diminuendo Form. A tone commencing Forte, and gradually diminishing to Piano, is called Decrescendo or diminuendo (de-ere-shen do or dim-in-oo-en-do). It is indicated by decres, dim., or by two convergent lines, thus:

produces the Swell Form: indicated by the union of the divergent and convergent lines, thus:

NOTE 1. The swell is sometimes called the Drawn Tone; the term Messa di voce is also used to designate this tone form.

NOTE 2. The acquisition of this form of tone is one of the most difficult things in the art of song. It constitutes the polish or finishing touch in artistic excellence. "It is the result," says Garcia, in his ad-

Note 3. The application of Crescendo and Diminuendo to phrases and sections, or to passages of several measures, is comparatively easy, and constitutes one of the greatest beauties of choiral singing.

§ CLXXIII. Pressure Form. A very sudden Crescendo or Swell is called the Pressure Form. It is thus marked, < or <>.

to burlesque, to the ludicrons, or comic in singing.

& CLXXIV. Sforzando. A tone which is produced very suddenly and forcibly, and instantly diminished, is called an Explosive Tone; or Sforzando, or Forzando (sfort-zan-do or fort-zando). It is designated thus >, or by sf.

Note 1. This tone-form is of great importance both to the speaker and to the singer. The energetic style of singing, as in many of Handel's choruses for example, is much dependent upon it; indeed, some municated by any attempt at description; the true idea can only be imparted by illustration, or by degree of it is always needed in the very first atterance of the voice, however gentle and soft, for without it the tone will be destitute of life and expression. Its power is distinctly felt in the manner in which good performers on stringed or wind instruments produce their tones, or in the very first utterance of a holy life who is not himself a virtuous or good man, so the work of n teacher of vocal music, who, in addi-

and lifelessness so prevalent in vecal music, and especially in choiral singing, is to be attributed to the absence of this dynamic form of delivery. It is by no means intended that every tone should be given Storzando ; far indeed from this, but the element of Sforzando is totones the life-giving power. It is, however, very liable to be overdone, and even caricatured; it requires, therefore, much discretion ln its anplication, for, unless it be directed by good taste, it will be likely to degenerate into a mere lunging

Note 2. The mark indicating the pressure form of tone is often printed instead of that which indicates the Formudo The observance of the mark as thus erroneously applied would, in many cases, be quite ludicrous. The mark is also often applied in this form, A.

CHAPTER XXXI.

DYNAMICS.

Note. If there is anything of clementary importance in teaching singing-classes, it is that of vocal ntterance, or the emission of the voice. This should engage the most careful attention of the teacher from the very first attempts of the pupil to produce musical sounds. A good delivery of the voice, and also purity of tone, should be sought for in the very first lessons, and they should be kept constantly in view during the whole course of instruction.

§ CLXXV. Emission of Tone. Vocal utterance, or the emission of tone, should be decided and firm; without drawling or hesitancy. The tone should be produced by an instantaneous movement of the glottis, which being shut, is suddenly opened for the emission of the sound, as by a "vigorous § CLXXII. Swell. An union of the Crescendo and the Decrescendo shock." This motion, or "shock of the glottis," has been compared to the action of the lips energetically pronouncing the letter p, or to the action in the vault of the palate in articulating the hard c, as in come, or k, as in kind. The tone thus produced strikes the ear suddenly, and like a spark from a living coal, has life and power. Garcia, in his "Singing School," says, "I recommend the shock of the glottis as the only means of obtaining sounds constitutes me form in artistic exceeding a system of all other studies," and negating the says, "the master must insist on the tones being attained by the shock of the glottis."

Note 1. Any one who gives attention to the production of tones by a good instrumentalist, or to the manner in which they strike the ear whou the attack is made upon them, or when they are first brought forth by a skillful player, cannot fail to observe their great superiority in promptness and energy of delivery to those usually heard in singing. The contrast between the delivery of instrumental mid vocal tones, as usually heard in a performance of choiral music with orchestral accompaniment, is very great: Note. This dynamic form is sometimes used to express ridicule, sarcasm, or irony. It belongs mostly drawn out, heavy, dull, and lifeless. Indeed, choiral singing can hardly be heard without revealing the fact that whatever proficiency may have been made in reading music, so far as it relates to time and tune, the proper use of the vocal organs in the emission of tone has been sadly neglected.

> Note 2. Cantion. In the attempt to acquire the true delivery of the voice, there is danger that one may go too far, and substitute a shock of the lungs, or of the chest, or of the whole vocal region for one of the glottis merely. This may result in a violent outbreak, rough and boisterous, calling forth the remark, "he sings by main force." It hardly need be said that this extreme should be avoided. There is a proper medium for the utterance of tones, between a careless, indolent, drawling manner on the one hand, and a terrible vocal eruption on the other.

Note 3. Let it not be supposed that an accurate idea of the production of vocal tones can be comsone, or in the manner in which the attack is made upon it. Much of the deliness, heaviness, stupidity, tion to good definitions or descriptions, does not also give good vocal examples, can not be of much value,

& CLXXVI. Purity of Tone. A tone is pure when it is clear, free, open | cato, is called Half Staccato or Semi-Staccato. It is indicated by dots. round, full, unobstructed, and having no extraneous sound mixed with it; or, usually with a tie over them, thus: when it has good resonance. Resonance is to hearing what odor is to smelling, or flavor to the taste. A voice with a good resonance is as a rose with a good fragrance; or, as "savory meat" such as Isaae loved. But it is impossible to give any correct idea of purity of tone by verbal description, it can only be done by example. A tone is impure when it is stifled or muffled, yet without diminishing their length. It is the opposite to legato, is nearly when it is guttural or nasal, or when it partakes of an aspirated, husky, or allied to the sforzando, and may be indicated by the same character (>). It hissing quality.

NOTE. "The purest tone is obtained, first, by flattening the whole length of the tongue; second, by partially raising the veil of the palate; third, by separating the pillurs at their base."--GARCIA.

CHAPTER XXXII.

DYNAMICS.

§ CLXXVII. Legalo, (Realities, Names and Signs). When successive tones are produced in a closely connected manner, or intervolved, they are said to be Legato (Le-ga-to, or Le-gah-to). The Legato is indicated by a curved liue, called a tie (--).

Note. The same character is often used to show how many tones are to be sung to one syllable,

§ CLXXVIII. Portamento. (Realities, Names and Signs). When the voice is instantaneously conducted by a concrete passage, or graceful and almost imperceptible glide, from one tone to another, so as to produce a momentary previous recognition or anticipation of the coming tone, such a carriage or transition of the voice, or such a blending or melting of one tone into another is called Portamento.

Note. The portamento should only occur between tones of comparatively long duration, and in connection with words or tones expressive of deep emotion. This beautiful grace, which, when propperly introduced, gives an inexpressible charm to singing is sometimes, nay often most sadly misrethe whole continuance of a tone, no change or motion of the throat, mouth, person tend, caricatured, grees an inexpressible chair to single, is sometimes, may other most said misrepresented, caricatured or counterfeited, and coarse slides, or you'd avalanches are heard in its place. Ferrari, in his "Singing Method," has applied the very significant term "harsh shrieks" to these frightful lurchings of the voice; and Bassini, in his "Art of Singing," ways, "it is far oftener abused than tastefully used," and adds, that "many singers—every many" (he might have said almost all who attempt it is a very common fault for singers to pass from the tonic element, and to dwell upon a subordinate sound; as the variation of a compound tonic element, or sound and the portage of the portage

§ CLXXIX. Staccato. (Realities, Names and Signs). When tones are produced in a short, pointed, distinct, or very articulate manner, they are said to be Staccato (Stac-ka-to, or Stac-kah-to). Staccato is indicated by points, thus: (1111).



& CLXXXI. Martellato. This consists in a distinct marking of the tones, should prevail in the energetic and joyful style.

§ CLXXXII. Pause. When the duration of a tone is prolonged beyond the length indicated by the note by which it is represented, such prolongation is called a Pause, and the character by which it is indicated receives the same name ().

Nore 1. The pause is often called the Holp.

Note 2. The pause is often introduced not for the mere prolongation of a tone (as is frequently the case in common Psalmody), but rather as expressing such intensity of emotion as is required by a climax or culminating point in song.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

DYNAMICS.

Note. The complaint is often made that the words can not be heard, or are not carefully spoken in singing; but it cannot be expected that one who delivers tones in a carcless, indifferent, lifeless manner, should articulate or pronounce words in any other way, whereas, if the habit of a careful atterance or emission of tones has been formed, It is almost sure that there will be a corresponding attention to words. A proper production of tones is a prerequisite to a good enunclation

§ CLXXXIII. Vowel or Tonic Elements. (Realities). It is upon the tonic sounds (vowels) only that the voice should dwell in singing. They should be formed with accuracy, and earefully prolonged, without change. To insure this, the same position of the vocal organs should be preserved during

Note. It is a very common fault for singers to pass from the tonic element, and to allow the voice to dwell upon a subordinate sound; as the vanish of a compound tonic element, or some succeeding or final consonant sound admitting of prolongation. Thus, for example, the word arm is often erroneously sing a --- r --- in, ar --- -- in, Instead of a --- rm; the word great, is sung great --- e or greae - - - - t, Instead of grea - - - - t; the word charge, is sung chu - - r - - - ge, or char - - - - ge, Instead of cha - . - rge; the word fear is sung fear - - - , or fo - ar - - - - , instead of fo - - - - ar. It would be easy to multiply examples, but these must suffice.

§ CLXXXIV. The most important vocal element to the singer is that which is heard in the word ah, and which is represented by the letter a with two § CLXXX. Half Staccato. A medium between the legate and the stac- dots above it, thus, a. This is the richest, most open, broad, and cuphouious

sound that can be found in any language, or that can be produced by the human voice. It is also the most natural sound, for, while all other sounds whence, hail, heaven, hope, happy, etc. require some preparation or modification of the vocal organs, this is produced by merely dropping the under jaw, so as to open the mouth in the for umble, etc. most easy and natural way. It is of great importance that the pupil should acquire the true sound of this element, since it prepares the way for all the mild yet penetrating whistle which the letter s properly represents. others. To convey with as great accuracy as possible a correct idea of it, the following list of words is given, in each of which it occurs:

Arm, ah, hà, harm, bar, car, far, par, tar, aunt, daunt, gaunt, haunt, jaunt, tauut, father, saunter, gauntlet, barb, hark, mar, garb, harp, dart, cart, park, boundless, anthem, forget, etc. marl, snarl, barn, arch, bath, path, harsh, balm, palm, calf, half, laugh, charge, charm, psalm, farm, alarm, becalm, guard, lark, smart, past.

Note. This is not the place to attempt a full description of the elements of the language; a teacher of vocal music must be supposed to be familiar with these. It may be well, however, to say, that the tonic element heard in the word Do (oo), will be found very useful, especially for softening and smoothing the voice:

- & CLXXXV. Consonants. These should be delivered quickly, smartly, distinctly, and with the greatest precision. Yet, since they do not sing, they should be given with no more force than is necessary clearly to indentify the word spoken. The neglect of a careful utterance of the consonants is a principal cause of indistinctness in the articulation of words.
- & CLXXXVI. Common Errors. Errors in pronunciation are often heard not only in choirs, but also in the singing of those who have given much attention to the cultivation of the voice. The following are some of the most common faults:
- 1. The sound of α in fate for that of α in fat or hat; as atome for atome; other words in which the same error is often heard are, adore, among, amid, alone, amaze, aların, awake, away, above, about, afar, again, agree, arise, &c.
- 2. The sound of i in pine for that of i in pin; as divert for divert; other words are, digress, direct, divulge, fertile, hostile, engine, &c.
- 3. The sound of o in no, for that of o in done; as, testimony for testimony; other words are, nugatory, patrimony, matrimony, dilatory, &c.

4. The substitution of cr for ow: as foller for follow; other words are, window, sorrow, widow, pillow, shallow, fellow, &c.

5. The omission of \dot{q} in such words as end with ing; as runnin for running; other words are, writing, speaking, walking, singing, &c.

6. The omission of the soft r: as, laud for Lord; other words are, storm, morning, war, far, star, depart; also, fust for first, bust for burst, &c.

7. The omission of the characteristic feature, or trilling of the hard r, in such words as great, gracious, grand, green, repent, return, rich, rest, rough, right, wrong, and generally where the r precedes a vowel.

8. The omission of the letter h, in such words as when, why, which, while,

9. The aspiration of the h in words in which it should be silent, as humble

10. The substitution of a harsh hissing sound (snake-like) for the more

11. Cummand for command; the same error is heard in the words com-

plete, comply, commend, correct, corrupt, etc.

12. Goodniss for goodness; the same error is heard in endless, matchless,

13. Evidunce for 'evidence; the same error may be observed in silence, prudence, ardent, excellent, providence, influence, contentment, judgment, even, etc.

14. Verbul for verbal; so, also, in infant, dormant, countenance, musical; also in appear, arrive, abjure, gentleman, etc.

15. Regelar for regular; so, also, in educate, singular, articulate, perpen-

dicular, particular, etc.

16 Joining the last letter of a word with the following word; this is a very common fault. The following examples, are excellent for illustration and practice:

A nice house, for an ice house. A pox, for an ox. This sour, for this hour. Such a notion, for such an ocean.

The soldier's steer, for the soldier's tear. That lasts till night, for that last still night. On neither side, for on either side. Bear u' sonward, for bear us onward.

17. Without any attempt at classification, the following are given as specimens of common errors:

Agin for agăin. Agane for again. Solitood for solitude Toon for tune. Yaller for yellow. Mountaine for mountain. Fountaine for fountain. Pasters for pastures. Tew or tue for two. Shell for shall. Hed for had.

Hev for have. Sence for since. Setting for sitting. Wuth for worth. Fortin for fortune.

The word and is often narrowed down so as to sound like end, or yeard, yet with a kind of nasal snarl or mewl, by which it is easy to be distinguished from a proper human sound. Arnd is the opposite extreme, equally to be avoided.

The word amen should not be sung amen, or ay-men, but always amen or ah-men. A we-men is the opposite extreme.

Jerüsalem is often improperly pronounced Jee-ru-say-lem, or Jee-ru-se-lum.

§ CLXXXVII. A few hints follow:

1. The indefinite article, represented by the letter a, should never receive the sound of a, (as in ale or in fate), but a sound nearly the same as is heard

in had or in hat; or perhaps a shade broader, or towards that of a; yet it his work, throw his whole soul into the performance, and produce a living

must never be a, (ah).

when it comes before a vowel the e should receive nearly the same sound as and for which it is admirably adapted. is heard in the word pin, or perhaps a shade nearer to e; when it occurs before a consonant, its vowel sound should be the same as that of the indefinite article.

3. The word my in the solemn style in which it usually occurs in psalmody, should receive the long sound of i, as my God, (mī); but in familiar style, even in sacred poetry, it should receive the sound of short i; in the passage "I myself will awake right early," the word myself should be pronounced with the sound of i in him.

4. The termination ed in chanting the psalms, in such words as bless-ed, sav-ed, form-ed, prepar-ed, etc., should be distinctly pronounced as a separate

syllable; solemnity of style requires it.

5. The word wind, in common conversation, and in reading prose, is universally pronounced with the sound of i, as in pin, win, etc. In poetry, on the contrary, it is common to give it the sound of i in mind, find, etc. Professional singers always adopt the latter usage, and pronounce the word wind. Which of the two shall prevail in church singing should depend upon custom. As every thing eccentric, affected, or pedantic should be avoided, perhaps the safest course for choirs is to follow the minister, and prouounce wind or wind, according to his example.

6. The word heaven is sometimes used by the poets in one and sometimes in two syllables; thus, in the line, "Bread of heaven," it is made to consist of two syllables; but in singing, as in speech, it should always be pronounced in a single syllable, or heav'n. The words lyre, wire, hour, etc., should also

be pronounced in one syllable.

§ CLXXXVIII. Accent; Emphasis and Pause. The laws to which aceent, emphasis and pause are subject in reading, should also be observed, generally, in singing; but if poetry is to receive a musical expression, it must be subjected to the laws of music; yet these must not be permitted to conflict with those of elocution, but such a liberal interpretation of both must be allowed as will enable the singer most happily and effectively to unite the two-speech and song.

§ CLXXXIX. Finally, in all vocal performances close attention should be given to both words and tones. The singer should grasp the spirit of both, and make them his own; he should make an entire surrender of himself to pose is, therefore, published separately, under the title "How shall I Teach?"

song, which shall draw out and lift upward his own heart and the hearts of 2. The definite article (t-h-e) should never receive the sound of thee, but those who hear; so shall he produce the effects for which music is designed,

NOTE I. (§ XLVI).

There are exceptions to the rule of usage here given in relation to the designation of the kind of measure by figures: e.g., 1st. Much plain church music is written not only without a figure to design nate measure, but also without any division of measures to the eye by bars. 2d. Tunes of the rhythmic form of Boylston, Hebron, Denfield, and others, consisting of two short and two long alternate tones, although marked by the figure 3 (if marked at all,) are, nevertheless, not in Triple Measure (proper), since accent in them must be given to alternate tones in accordance with poetic feet. They might therefore, (were it not for a multiplicity of bars, the tendency of which is to a mere mechanical accent. often destructive to this class of tunes, and always to good taste.) be better written in two part measure, or still better, without any designation of measures by either figures or bars, thus throwing the singer entirely upon the poetry for accountation, as well as for general expression. This would, undoubtedly, be often more savorable to an intelligent application of music to poetry. The principle, however, must be confined to music of a simple rhythmic form or to such tunes mostly as are syllabic (a tone to a syllable), and which are therefore best adapted to the purposes of metrical psalmody. For more complicated music the division of measures to the eye is quite necessary.

NOTE II.

The order of succession of subjects in the foregoing, ("Music and its Notation,") has been made with reference to the wants of Singing Schools. Yet no attempt has been made to mark the exact place where or when any topic should be introduced, or the exact manner how any one should be taught. It is quite impracticable to divide off the work of the teacher as mere physical labor may be divided, into portions, one of which may be done to-day and another to-morrow; circumstances are so various in different locations that no one routine can be suited to all. Every teacher, therefore, must pursue such a course as seems best adapted to the jumediate wants of his pupils, and of this he must be the judge. The fact, however, that an attempt is here made to point out, in a very general way, a natural order of successive subjects in teaching, will explain the reason why they are not always fully considered, illustrated, or defined, at their first introduction, when, perhaps, they may be presented only in a single aspect; and, consequently, only such definitions are required as correspond to the present knowledge of the pupils. Indeed, definitions should usually be drawn directly from the pupits themselves; of course, such definitions can be no more complete than is the knowledge from which they proceed. But a definition in which the pupil expresses that which he comprehends, although it be but imperfect and in part, is far better for his use than one, though more perfect, which he is not able to understand. Full and complete, or scientific definitions can not be expected or desired, and are therefore often delayed, until after there is full and complete or scientific knowledge, from which alone they can understandlngly come; and every good teacher knows the comparative worthlessness of such mere verbal definitions as are derived from a book not from practical knowledge.

See, as an illustration, Chap. V., § XXXIV, and onward. Names of Tones and Notes.

The same view of the subject will lead to the proper manner of questioning a class of pupils. Ques-

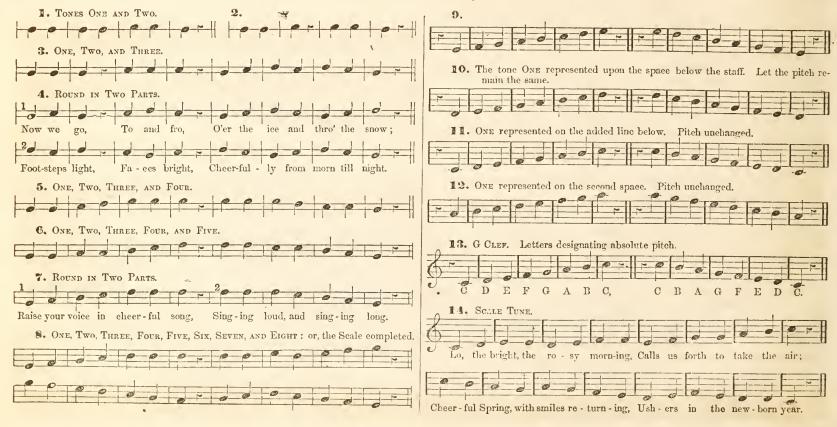
tions should be addressed not exclusively to the memory (a very common custom) but rather to the understanding. The pupil should be asked not so much what the book says, or even what are the comprehensive facts of science, as what he himself thinks or knows.

It was intended to have published in this place, or in connection with "Music and Its Notation," hints as to some of the leading principles of the art or science of teaching, with specimens of mann r. (the music always being subordinate to the emotional character of the poetry), &c., but it was found to occupy too much room. The paper that had been prepared for this pur-

PRACTICAL LESSONS.

DESIGNED AS EXAMPLES OF SUCH EXERCISES AS SHOULD BE FREQUENTLY WRITTEN UPON THE BLACK-BOARD, AND SUNG BY THE PUPILS IN CLASS TEACHING, AS REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING TEXT.

Let the Pitch be always C.



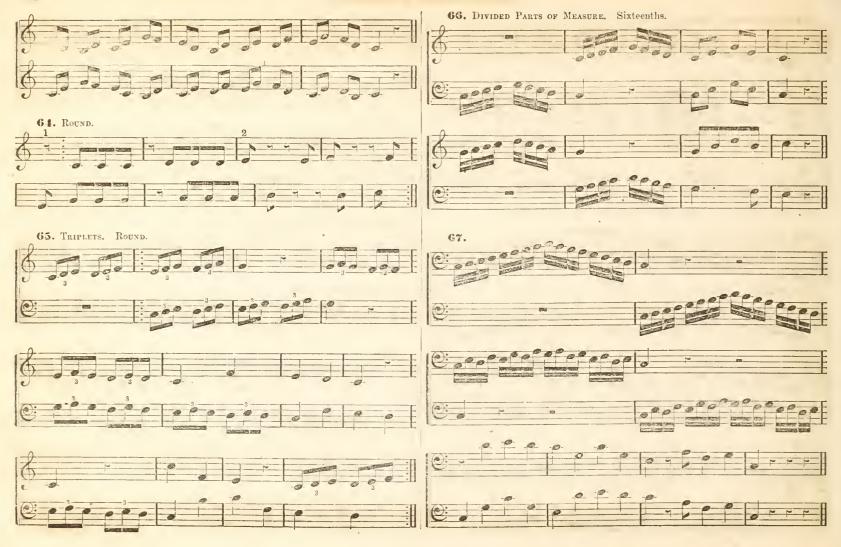




















NEW MUSIC FOR SINGING CLASSES.

THE foregoing rules and exercises, by Dr. Mason, may be used in connection with the following lessons, or not, as the teacher thinks best. The numbers in "Music and its Notation," however, refer to the preceding, and not to the succeeding pages.

For Teacher's Indexes, see page 117. A brief exposition of the subject of Vocal Training, or Cultivation of the Voice, may be found, commencing on page 112. The teacher can make such use of it during his course as he thinks best.

The following lessons should be sung without the words for mere musical exercise, and with the words for the expression of emotion. When the Scale, Quarter Notes, Staff, and Clef have been introduced, these lessons may be commenced. Introduce and practice the new topics as they occur, before singing the lessons over which they are written.













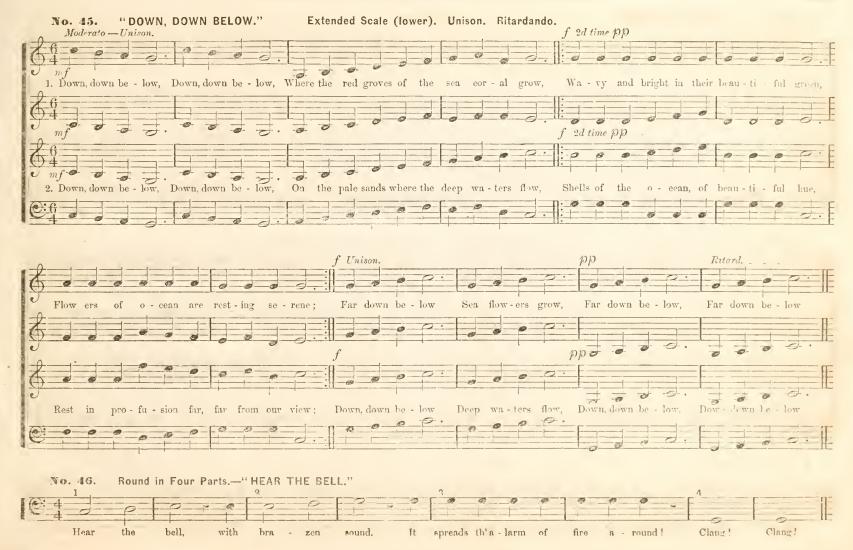


^{*} In the Two-part Lesso is all should sing out part before singing both parts together,













Whether you whis-per low, Or whether you loud-ly call, Dis-tinct-ly, dis-tinct-ly epeak, Or do not speak at all.









eom - ing from the waves, Like a

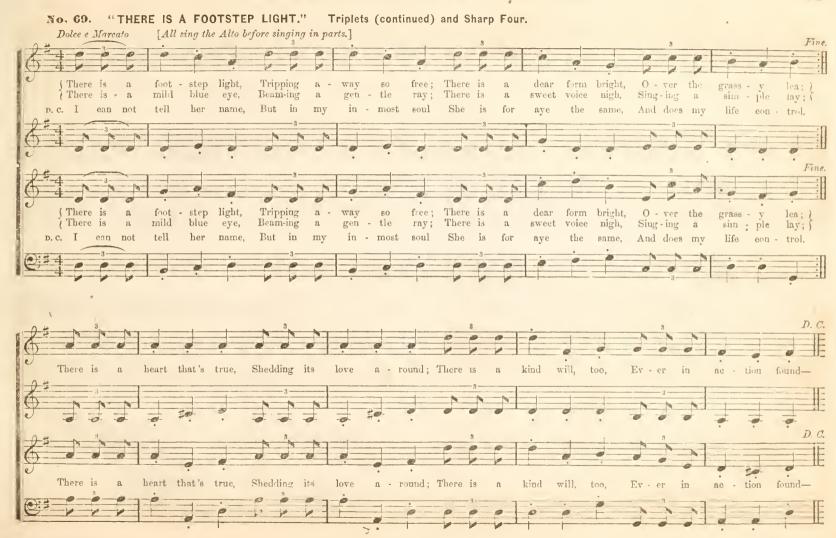
tran-quil, might-v

host, Pressing on to milit's dark cave !

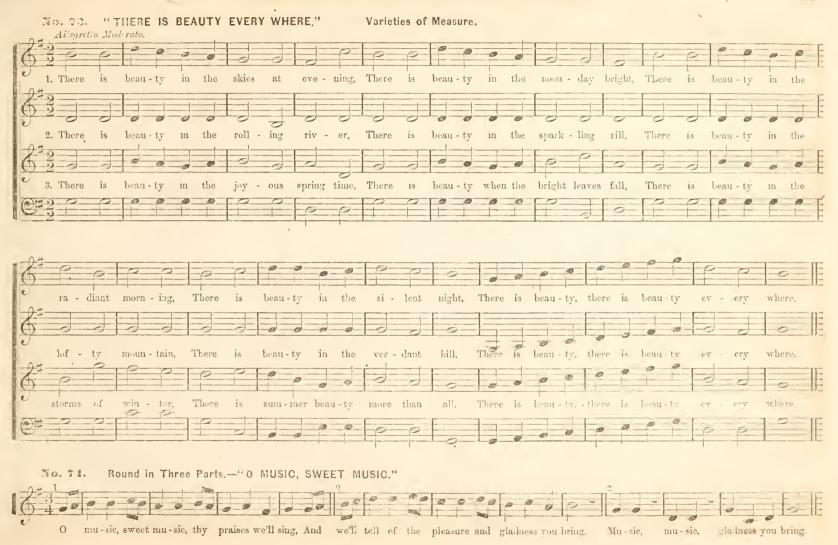
2. Heard ve

not the twi · light shades Slow · lv

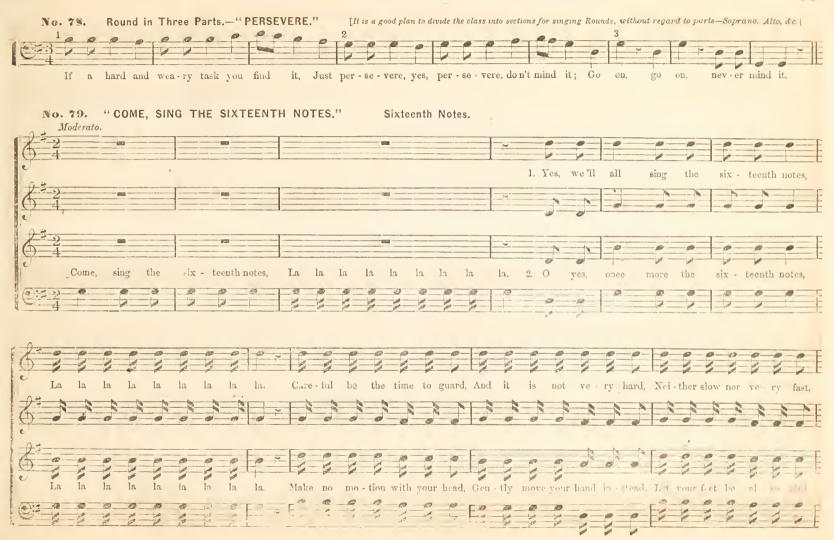


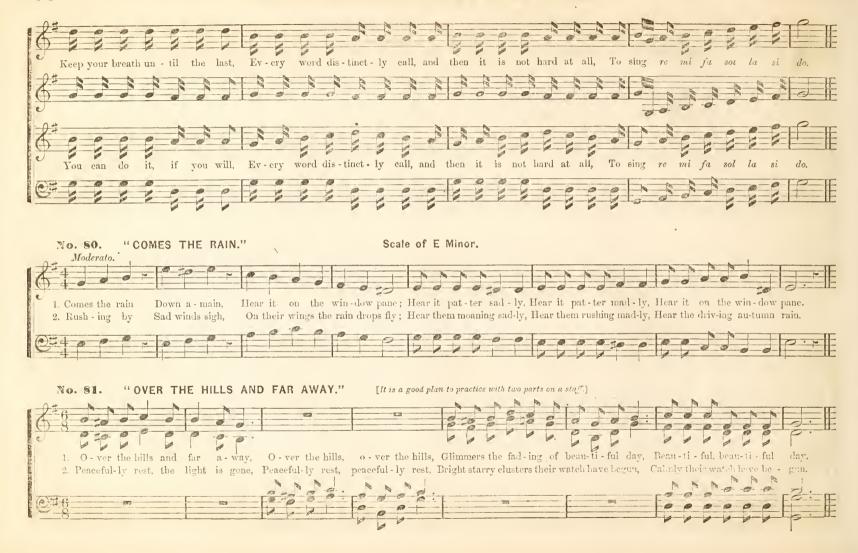


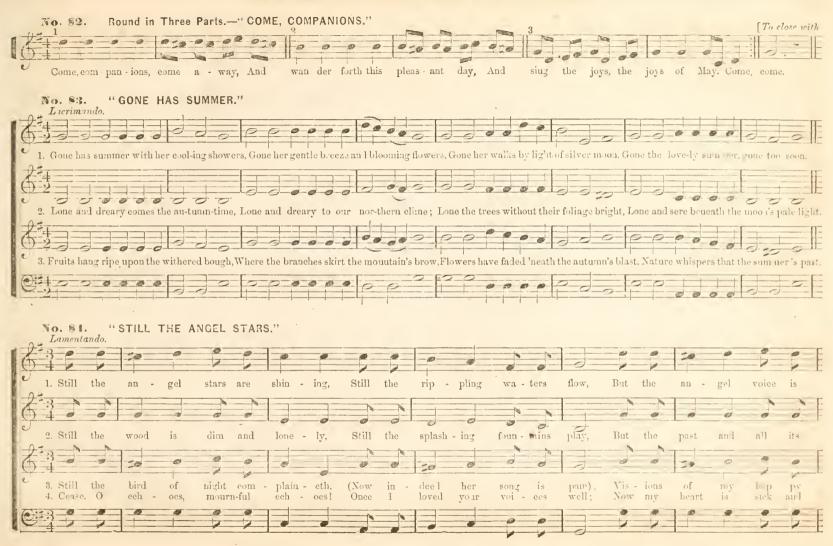




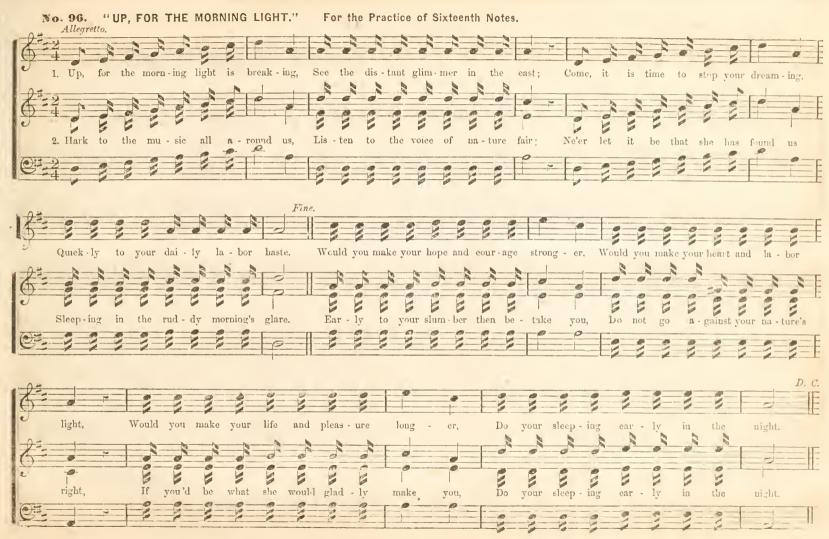


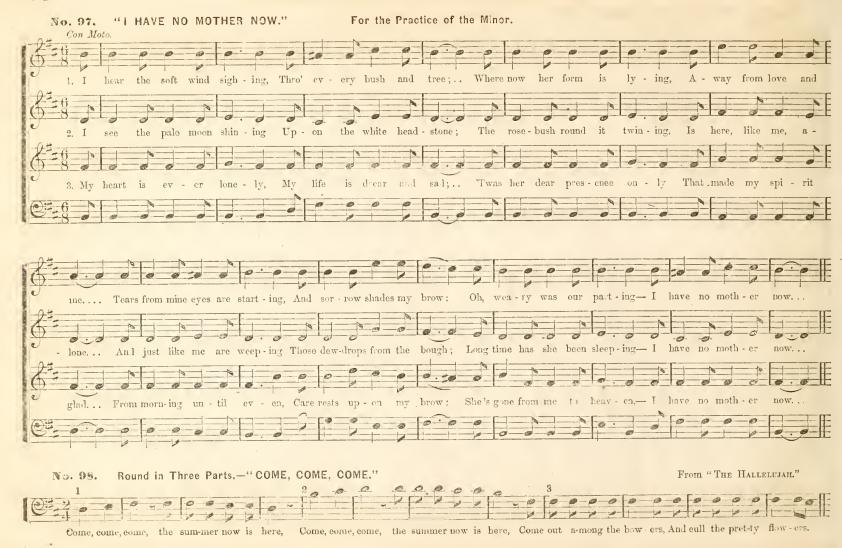








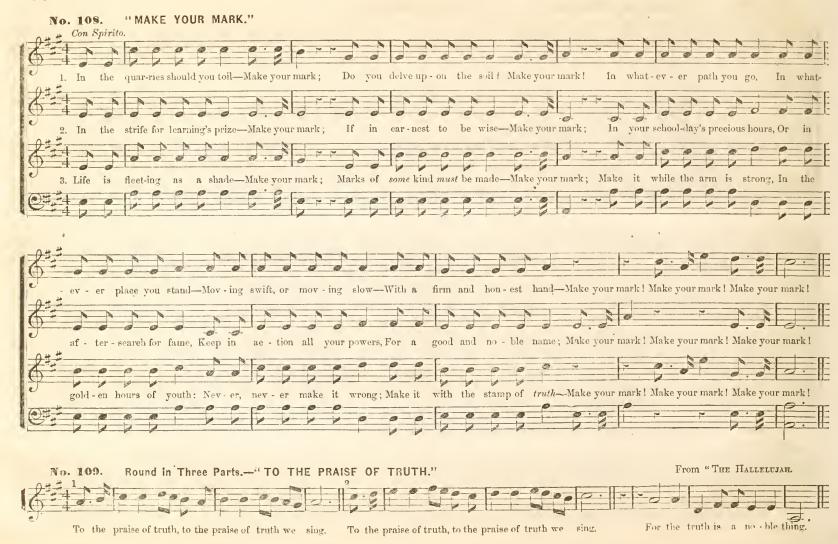
















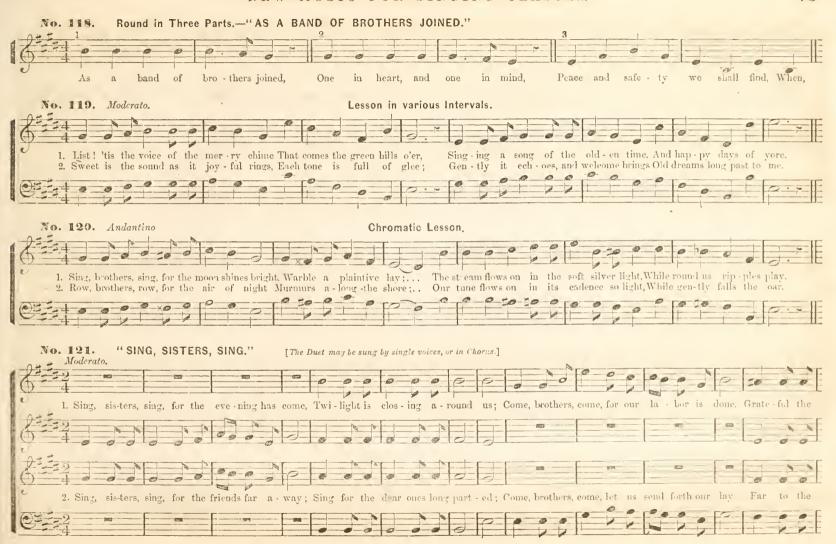


Sweet, good night! We have sung our parting lay; The stars are bright, To our homes we must a-way! We have sung our parting lay!.... A-way, a-way



1. Keep up your courage, never fal - ter, Don't say or think that you will not succeed; All we can get that's worth the having, Will only come by steady thought and deed.
2. Here are we all to learn of sing-ing, To learn to use our voices true and right; Don't be a-fraid to make a noise, then, Come, swell the joint allows here to-night.







No. 122. Round in Four Parts.—"NOW THE DAY IS GONE,"

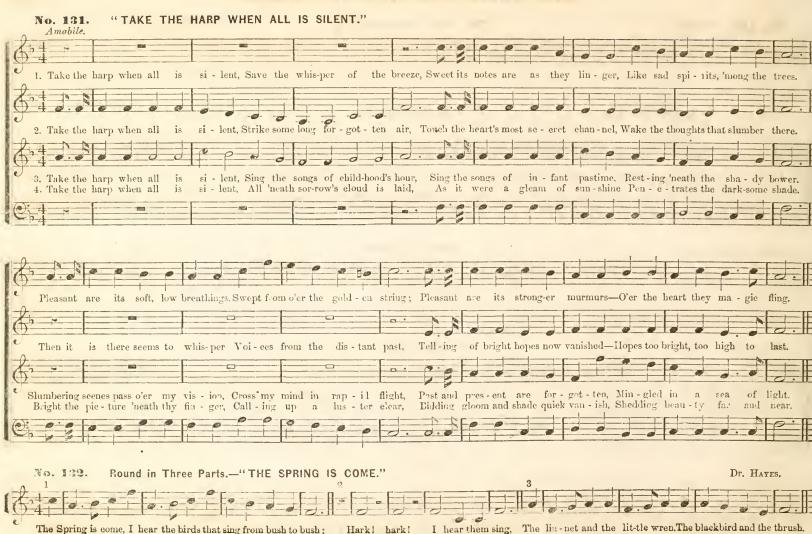
Now the day is gone, And the night is come, When the day of life is flown,... May heaven be our Louis.



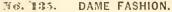


1. Are the reapers bus - y with the gold-en grain? Hearest thou the mu-sic sweet that go - eth with the wain? Floating on the balmy air, a soft, melodious strain? 2. Are the reapers bus - y all the autumn day? Are the sickles flashing in the bright sun's burnished ray? Are the little children playing in the new-mown hay?







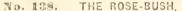




Keep to the work you best can do. And let all oth - er business go; And hold this homely proverb first. "Gool cobbler ne'er for sake your last."



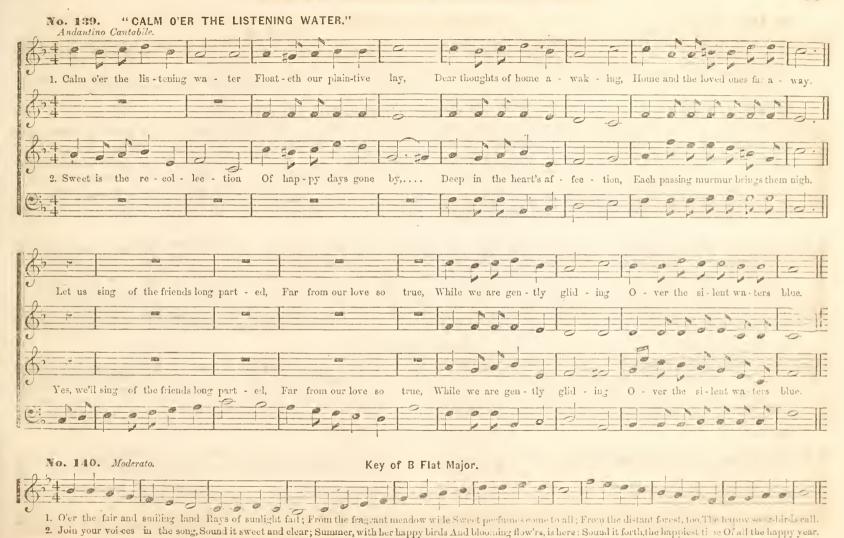






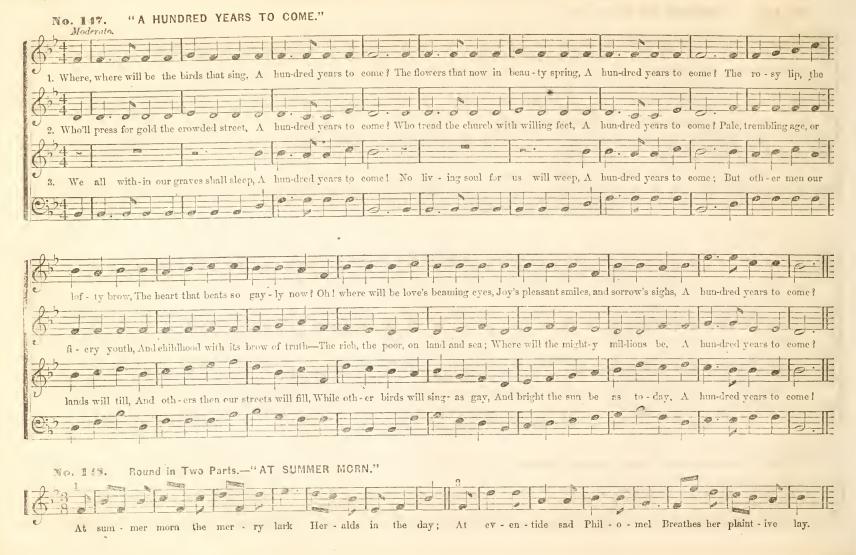


- A mother kneels by the rose-bush fair,
 The leaves sigh soft in the evening air;
 Sorrowing thoughts of the past arise,
 And sad tears of anguish bedim her eyes.
 And the years, the years glide by.
- 4. All still and lone stands the rose-bush fair. The leaves are whirled in the autumn air, Withered and dead, how they fall to the ground, And silently cover a new-made mound. And the years, the years glide by

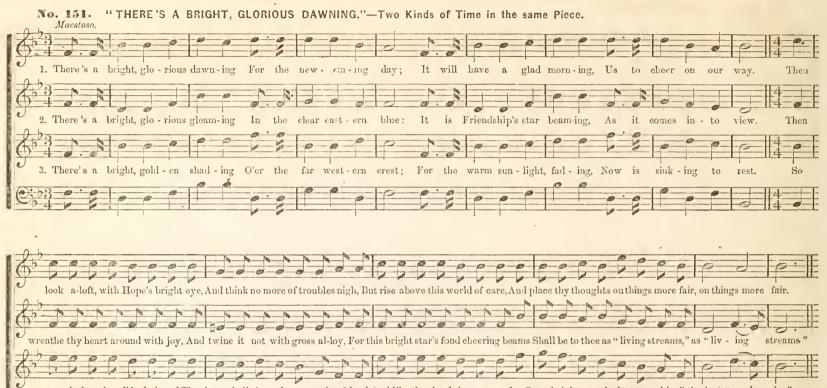




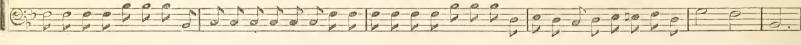








may it be when life doth end, That hope shall cheer thy sorrowing friend, And like the clouds in western sky, Grow brighter at the last "good-by," the last "good - by."

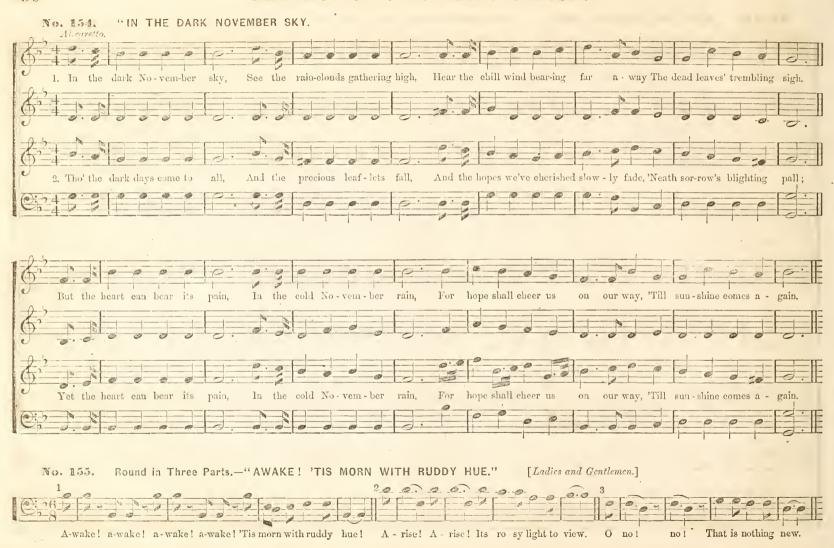


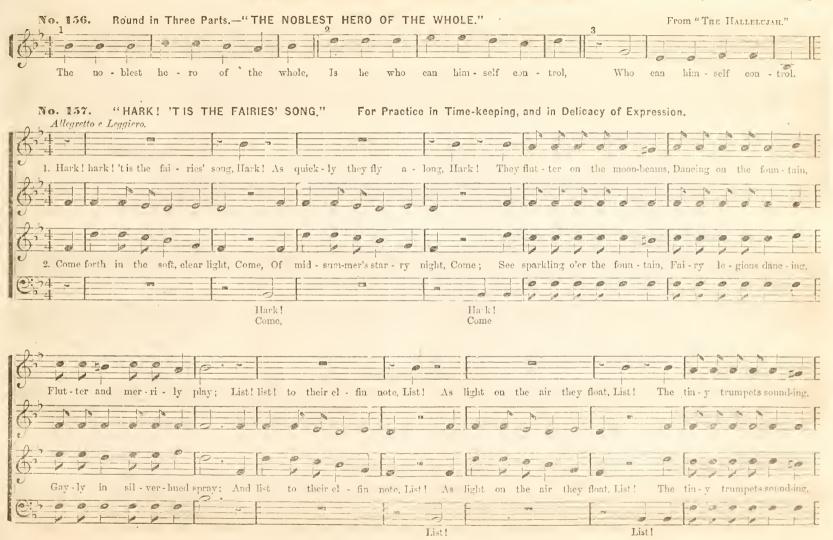
No. 152. Round in Four Parts.—"COME, LET'S SING A MERRY ROUND."

[Vary the expression—cres., dim., stac., legato, 4c.]

Come, let's sing a mer - ry round, Wake the cheer-ful, cheer-ful glee, Glal-ly let our voi - ces sound, O hap-py, hap-py we, hap-py we,



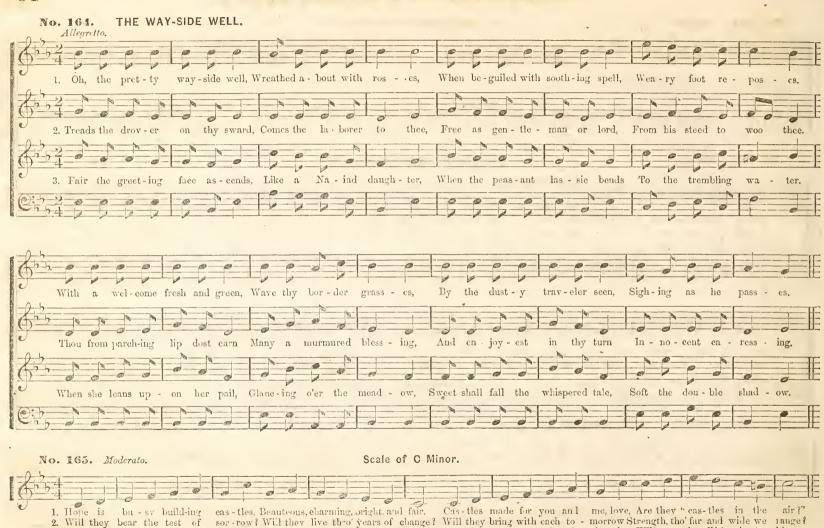






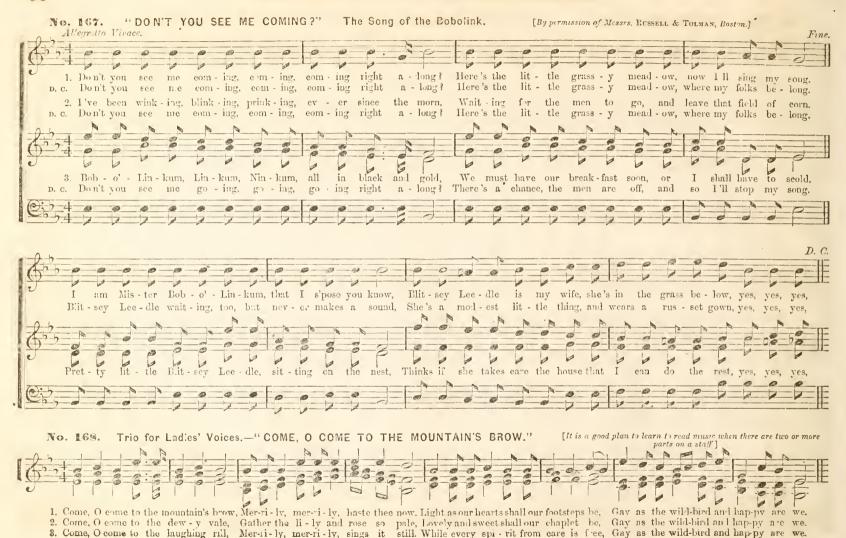
2. And the toil - er to the meadows, Singing cheer - i - ly, pro - ceeds, Lab'ring till be - hind the hill - tops In the west, the sun re - cedes.

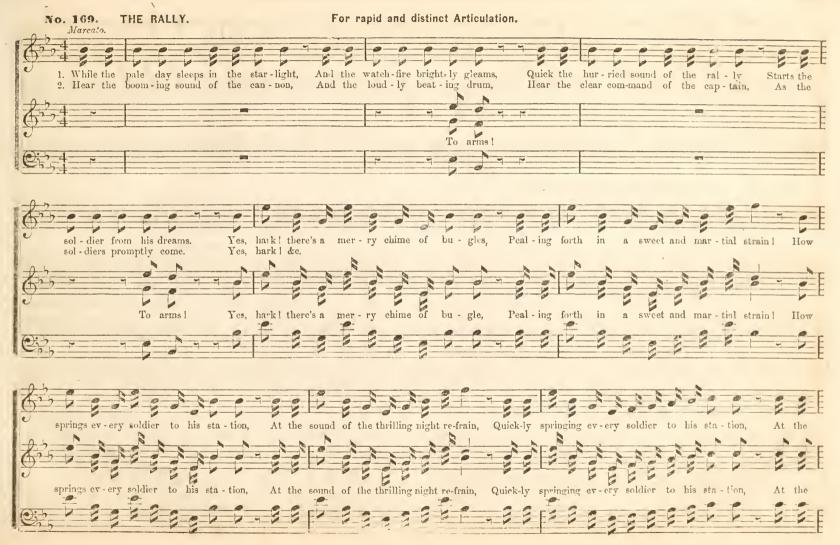




3. 'Tis no i - dle tale of . fic-tion, Friendship true will ev - er last; Friendship, pa-rent of af - fee tion, Will sur-vive life's win-try blasts.

No. 166. "DON'T RUN IN DEBT." Adapting Verses of greater or less Number of Syllables to the same Music. Allegretto. 1. Friends, don't run in debt: nev-er mind, nev-er mind, If your clothes are some fad-el and torn;... Fix 'en up, make them do; it is 2. There's no com-fort, I tell you, in walk-ing the street In fine clothes, if you know you're in debt ... Anl. feel that, per-chance, you some 3. If you've mon-ey to spare, I have noth ing to say; Spend your dol - lars and dimes as you please; But... mind you, the man who his a debt-or is hea-vy and cold, Its.... links all cor-ro-sion and rust.... Gild it o'er as you will, it is 4. The ... chain of by far, Than to have the heart wearry and worn Who will love you the more for the set of your hat, Or your trades-man may meet, Who will sneer-"Oh, they're not pail for yet." ... Good ... friends, let me beg of you, don't run in debt; If the pay. Is the man who is nev-er at ease.... Oh! then take my ad - vico; it gold, Then ... spurn it a - side with dis - gust The ... man who's in debt is too oft - en a slave, Tho' his ruff, or the tie of your shoe,... Or the shape of your vest, or your boots, or era - vat, If they know you're in debt for the new?... chairs and the so - fas are oll They will fit, your back bet -ter than a - ny new set. Un less they are all pail fr with gell some one a - more you may doubt it, I will whis per a se - cret, now see - ing 'tis you, I have triedit, and know all a - lept it. heart may be hon-est and true:... Can be hold up his head, and look fear-less and brave, When a note he can't pay be comes di ?...



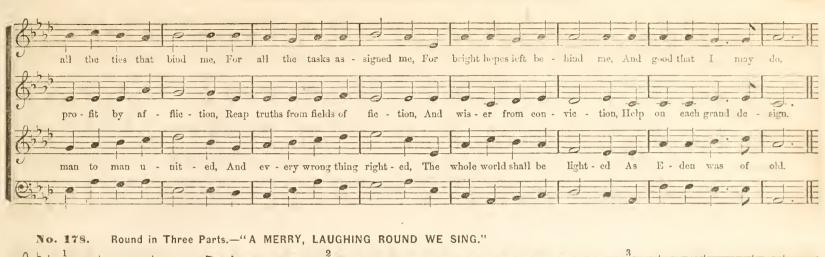


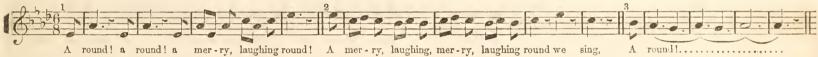


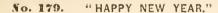


2. When thy was ters dash and shiveer On the huge, cm - Int - tied rocks, I have watched thee, foaming riveer, Roar-ing on with countless shocks.



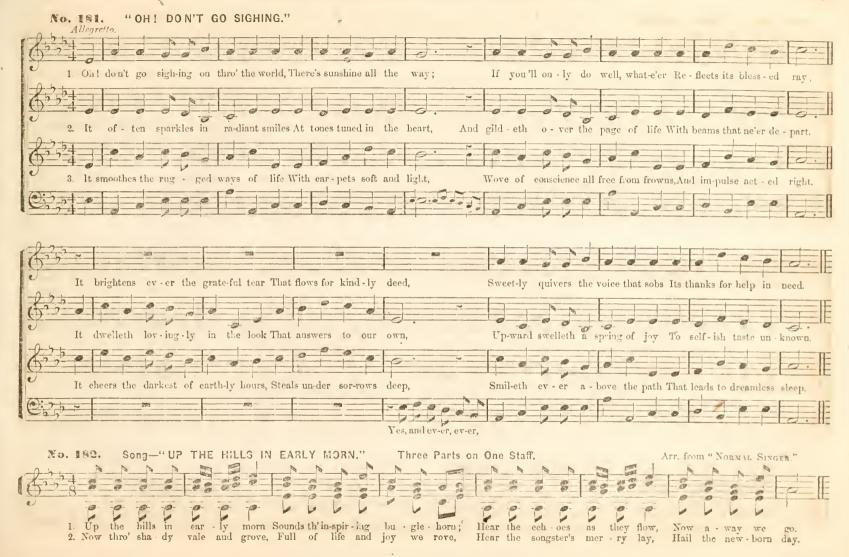


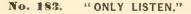














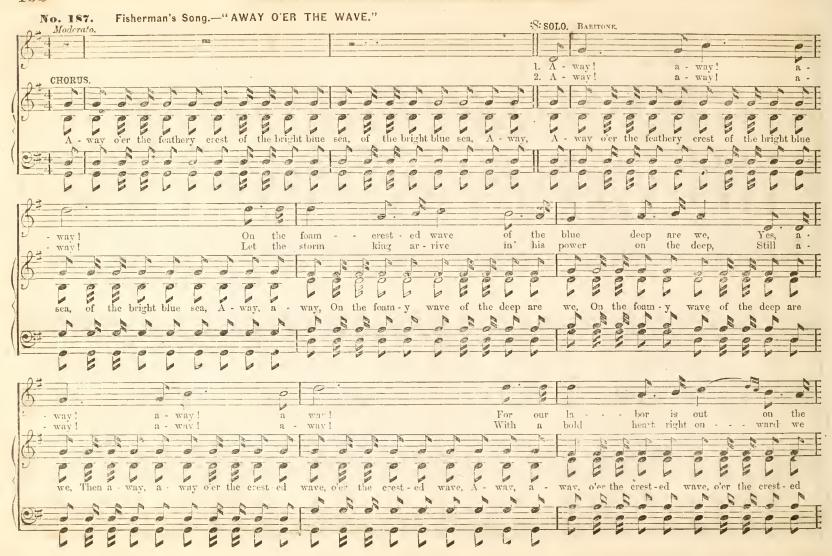
Fare - well! we sing to ma - ny hap-py hours, To fra - grant walks in sweet and shad-y bowers; The win - ter sky a - round us lowers.

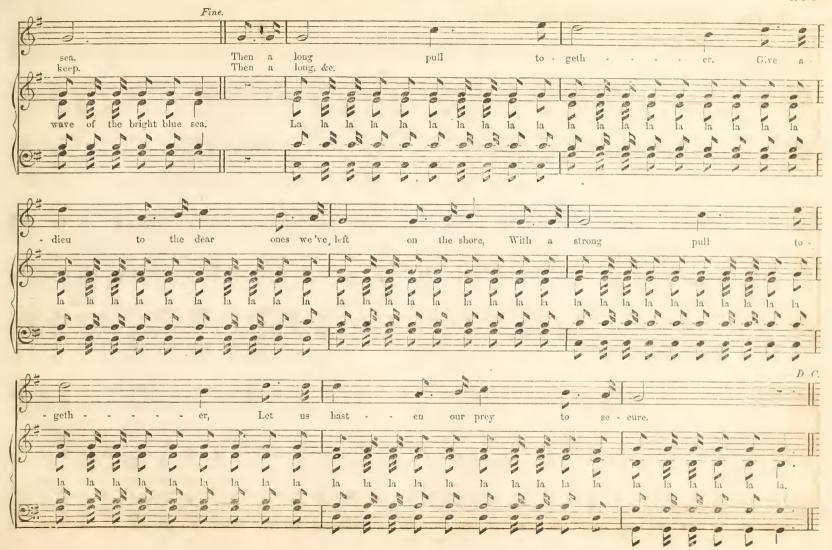


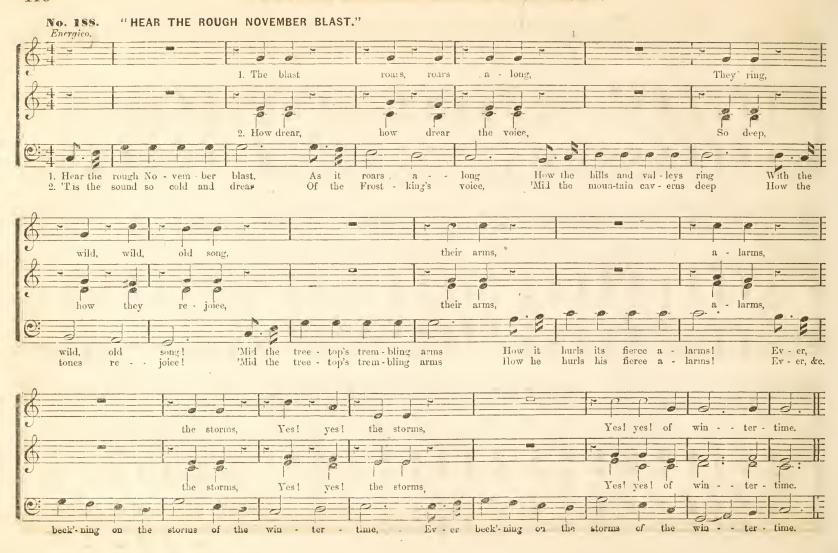














VOCAL TRAINING CONDENSED.

free.

Breathing. Fill the lungs as full as the time for breathing will allow, and use as little breath as possible in producing the tone.

Formation, Delivery, and Resenance of the Voice. The mouth and throat should be opened naturally, and the tongue and other organs of articulation so placed as not to obstruct the delivery of the voice. When this is done, the tone will have that vibrating, ringing quality, called resonance. (See Chap. xxxi., page 18.) Common faults are, the tongue too high, or too much drawn back, the teeth and lips too close. In some eases the throat is too much closed, but it is more common of late to hear the hollow, sepulchral tone which is eansed by too much distension of the throat and mouth, and which is called for but rarely.

Registers. There are certain differences in the kind of tone that voices can produce, which are ealled Registers of the Voice. The lower tones of all voices are said to be chest tones, or in the chest register. These tones in men can be earried to the upper part of the voice, where a change takes place to a softer and more fluty tone, which is called falsetto. Falsetto tones are said to be in the head register. In the upper part of men's voices, still another kind of tone may be produced, more full and steady than the falsetto, but less clear and full than the elest tone. This is sometimes called the mixed voice, and is said to be in the medium register.

In women's voices the tones of the chest register extend upward ordinarily to about



The tones next above the ehest register correspond with the falsetto tones of men, but are here said to be in the medium register. These tones extend upward to about



where another change, less noticeable than the first, takes place, and the voice passes into what is called the head register.

These registers overlap each other, and their proper use forms one of the most important parts of the art of singing.

pitch. For this purpose, exercises similar to the following will be found useful.

FEMALE VOICES.



Position. Stand or sit erect, with shoulders back, and chest and throat uncramped and Practice the same exercise on D, also on E and F. Do not force the chest register too



Practice the same exercise on D. E. and so on, as high as may be, without straining the voice. It will be a good plan to practice also the medium and head registers alternately; Bass voices practice the same exercise commencing at a lower pitch.

FEMALE VOICES.



And so on higher. Practice also similar exercises in minor and major thirds.

The same for male voices, commencing at a convenient pitch in the upper part of the voice. All should practice exercises ascending and descending, passing carefully from one register to the other at various points until it can be done smoothly.

Promuciation and Enunciation. The elements of words are the sounds of which they are composed, and are represented by letters. These elements may be divided into two classes, Vowels and Consonants. (See Chap. xxxiii., page 19.)

The vowel elements may be practiced in the following order, and they are represented in words that they may be better defined and more surely taken. Practice the vowel elements alone, first singing the whole word.

CAR, CUR-CAN, KEN, CANE, KIN, KEEN-CALL, COAL, COOL.

And the combinations of vowel elements in

LINE, VIEW, TOIL, PLOW.

The first sound of each of the following words will give the consonant elements most It is important to be able to pass smoothly from one register to the other at the same desirable to practice, and in a convenient order. Practice the consonants alone, after giving the whole word.

Low, Mow, No, Vie, Though, Gay, Day, Bay, Ray, and the last element in Sing.

The elements immediately following, need hardly be practiced separately, as they are not difficult to produce, and only require to be regulated by good taste. The first element in Zone, the first in Si, the first in Show, the first in Fa, the first in He, the first in Wo, the first in Ye, the first in Thin, and the last in Fir. The first element in each of the following words, viz., Pin, Ten, and Come, can not well be practiced separately. They should, however, receive attention in their proper connection.

SYLLABIC COMBINATIONS.

PARTLY FROM "RUSSEL'S ELEMENTS OF MUSICAL ARTICULATION."

1.—Initial Sullables,

[The common faults in the enunciation of syllables, consist in a slack, obscure articulation of the single elements of which they are composed, and, in addition, the fault of negligently allowing a vowel sound to intervene between the consonants; thus, "bala" for blā. It is undoubedly one of the greatest faults of our language, that it abounds in unmusical collocations in the sounds of letters and syllables. But true taste will never allow this fact to excuse a slovenly style of articulation, but will always maintain a neat clear, and exact sound of every element, in whatever combination it may occur.]

Blame, bleed, blithe, plow, blew, black, bled, bliss, blot, blood, blind, blest.

Claim, clean, clime, close, clew, clap, cleft, clift, clot, clutch, clov, cloud.

Flame, flee, fly, flow, flew, flat, fleck, flit, flock, flute, flood flower.

Glare, gleam, glide, glow, gloom, glad, glim, gloss, glut, glass, glimpse, glance.

Place, plea, ply, plow, plan, plat, plot, please. Slay, sleep, slide, slow, slack, slept, slip, slew. Spleen, display, splendor, explore.

Br, cr, dr, fr. gr, pr, spr, tr, str, shr.

[The following words need attention to a clear, distinct enumeration of the hard r—free, however, from prolougation.]

Brave, bread, brink, broke, brisk, brow, brook, brink. Crave, creep, cried, croak, crest, crook, crop, crust.

Dram, dream, dry, drove, drag, dread, drip, drop, draw, droop, drug, drown.

Frame, free, fro, fruit, fret, froth, frown, freeze.
Graiu, green, grind, groan, grand, grim, ground, graft.
Pray, preach, pry, prone, prade, prove, proud, prow.
Spray, spr ug, spr ug, sprang.

Trace, tree, try, trust, track, tread, trip, true. Stray, street, strife, strowu, struck, stream, strength.

Shriue, shroud, shrub, shriek.

Sm, sn, sp, st.

Small, smite, smoke, smooth, smile, smote, smear Snare, sneer, snow, snig. Space, speed, spike, spoke, spare, sped, split, spear. Stay, stoer, stile, store, stack, step, stick, stop. 2.—Final Syllables.

ld, lf, Vk, lm, lp, ls, lt, lve.

Bold, hailed, called, held, filled, tolled, culled, pulled, howled, spoiled, hurled, world.

Elf, wolf, gulf, sylph. Milk, s'lk, bulk, hulk. Elm, helm, whelm, film. Help, gulp, alp, scalp. Falls, tells, fills, hills, feels, tools, howls, toils.

Fault, melt, bolt, hilt.

Elve, delve, helve, selves, twelve, valve, devolve, revolve.

m'd, ms, nd, ns, nk, nce, nt.

Maimed, claimed, climbed, gloomed.
Fleams, streams, slimes, stems.

And, band, hand, land, lined, moaned, pained, crowned. Gains, dens, gleans, vines, groans, screens, wins, suus. Bank, denk, drink, link.

Dance, glance, hence, whence, once, since, wince, ounce. Aut, want, gaunt, haunt, sent, went, joiut, point.

rb, rd, rk, rm, rn, rse, rt, rvc, rb'd, rk'd, rm'd, rn'd, rst, rs'd, rv'd.

Barb, erb, orb, curb, barb'd, orb'd, curb'd, disturb'd. Hard, herd, hir'd, board, lord, gourd, bar'd, barr'd. Hark, lark, jerk, stork, work, mark'd, jerk'd, work'd. Arm, harm, farm, alarm, arm'd, harm'd, farm'd, alarm'd. Earn, learn, scorn, thorn, burn, turn, worn, shorn, earn'd, scorn'd, burn'd, turn'd.

Hearse, verse, force, horse, dar'st, burst, first, worst, hears'd, vers'd, forc'd, hors'd.

Bars, bears, hears, wears, pairs, tares, snares, repairs. Mart. dart. start, hurt.

Carve, curve, serve, starve, carv'd, curv'd, serv'd starv'd.

sm, s'n, sp, st, ks, ct, k'd, ft, f'd, pt, p'd, p'n, k'n, d'n, v'n. Chasm, schism, prism.

Reas'n, seas'n, ris'n, chos'u.
Asp, clasp, gasp, wasp, lisp, crisp.

Asp, clasp, gasp, wasp, lisp, crisp. Past, mast, lest, nest, dust, lost, mist, wist,

Makes, quakes, likes, strikes, looks, streaks, ricks, rocks. Quak'd, wak'd, lik'd, look'd, rock'd, shock'd, reject.

Waft, quaff'd, laugh'd, oft. left, sift, soft, scoff'd. Pip'd, ripp'd, supp'd, slop'd

Pip'd, ripp'd, supp'd, slop'd Op'n,* happ'n, weap'n, rip'n.

* These words should always be read as if spelled without o or e, in the last syllable. In singing, the o or the e must be sounded when the verse requires, but should never, through negligence, but made broad or full, in the faulty style of "o-pran," the unit of the control o

Tak'n, wak'n, weak'n.

Sadd'n, gladd'n, lad'n, burd'n, hard'n, wid'n, hidd'n. Ev'n, heav'n, giv'n, driv'n, wov'n, grav'n, leav'n, oy'n.

lst, nst, rst, dst, rdst, rmdst, rndst.

[Many of the following combinations occur in the singing of hymns, and need much attention from their difficulty in articulation.]

Call'st, heal'st, tell'st, fill'st, roll'st, pull'st, reveal'st. Canst, runn'st, gain'st, rain'st.
Durst, first, worst, erst, barr'st, car'st, hir'st, lur'st.
Mid'st, call'dst, fill'dst, roll'dst.
Heard'st, guard'st, reward st, discard'st.
Arm'dst, harm'dst, charm'dst, form'dst.
Learn'dst, scorn'dst, turn'dst, burn'dst.

ble, ple, dle, rl, bl'd, pl'd, rl'd.

Able, feeble, bible, double, troubl'd, bubbl'd, doubl'd.
Ample, steeple, triple, topple, tripl'd, dappl'd, crippl'd.
Cradle, saddle, idle, bridle.
Marl, hurl-whirl, furl, world, hurl'd, whirl'd, furl'd.

ngs. ngst, ng'd.

Rings, wrongs, hangs, songs. Hang'st, sing'st, wrong'st, bring'st. Wrong'd, hang'd, claug'd.

EXERCISES IN ARTICULATION.

Thou was 'd'st the skiff over the monntain height cliffs, and saw'st the full orb'd moon, in whose esfulgent light thou reef'd'st the haggled sails.

He was unamiable, disrespectful, formidable, unmanageable, inextricable and pusillauimous.

R. (With one trill of the tongue only.)

The rough rocks round and round the rough rocks the ragged rascal ran.

Theophilus This le, the thistle sifter, sifted a sieve full of sifted thistles, and a sieve full of unsifted thistles; if Theophilus Thistle, the thistle sifter, sifted a sieve tull of sifted thistles, and a sieve full of unsifted thistles, where is the sieve full of sifted thistles, and the sieve full of unsifted thistles, that Theophilus Thistle, the thistle sifter, sifted?

Six, slick, slim, saplings.

+ These words are usually to be sung, as well as read, without the sound of autor o, but never in the low etyle of " - ous," " Accessing" etc.

The foregoing elements, words, and phrases, may be practiced to single tones, or to scales, or to melodies, as the teacher may think best. It is thought important to repeat each element, word, or phrase until the organs of articulation are properly exercised. Alternation between teacher and pupils, and between sections of the pupils themselves, will probably suggest itself as being a pleasant way of accomplishing this.

Phrasing Stops in singing, to take breath, or for other reasons, produce phrases. The sense and expression of words and music depend much upon the phrasing.

VOCALIZING EXERCISES,

Designed to be sung with rowel sounds, (principally ah.) for flexibility of voice, and with syllables for distinctness and facility in articulation. May be repeated several times before singing the last note. Not so fast as to be indistinct.



Endeavor to fill the lungs thoroughly, and without noise, however short the time for taking the breath.

Sometimes loud, and sometimes soft, sometimes increasing, and sometimes diminishing.



These lessons should sometimes be sung in G or A, to suit the lower voices. Be careful not to force the voice upwards.





Qualities of Tone. Emotions may be expressed by tones, and the voice is capable of producing (and does naturally produce) appropriate and corresponding tones to all the emotions which the heart can feel.

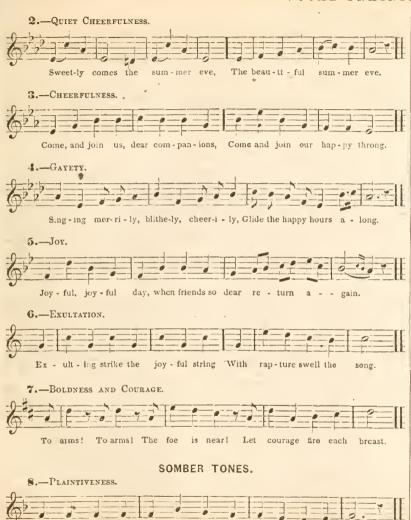
Tones may be classed into two principal divisions—the Clear and the Somber.

The somber tone is produced by distending the throat and back part of the mouth, and the clear time by avoiding such distension.

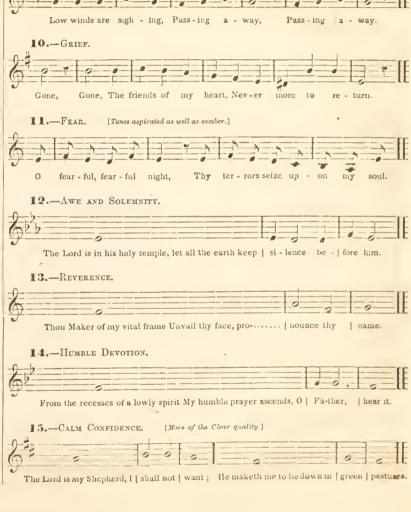
Modifications of the clear quality of tone express the various kinds and degrees of joyful emotions, together with courage, boldness, hope, etc., while emotions of sadness, grief, or solemnity, in all their variety, with fear, horror, despair, etc., are expressed by various modifications of the somber quality of tone.



9.—SADNESS.



fade the shad - ows of the twilight's part - ing





TEACHER'S INDEX,

MUSIC AND ITS NOTATION	391 1	NEW MUSIC FOR SINGING OF ASSES	00 111
Product Maria and the Control of the	- ""	TEN MODIO TOR BENGLING CHARSING	⇒ 5—111
PRACTICAL LESSONS	90 20	VOCAL TRAINING CONDENSED	440 440
TIMOTOME HADDO-TO	24-04	TOCAL TRAINING CONDENSED	112-116

The music in "Practical Exercises," and in "New Music for Singing Classes," is arranged progressively and in the usual order of Keys, Major and Minor, and for this reason is not indicated in the Teacher's Index.

It may be found a good plan to make two or three courses of lessons from the preceding exercises, by going through the Keys, taking the easier first and the more difficult afterwards, interspersing tunes and other music.

The following Index is to save the teacher some trouble in selecting for this purpose, and is arranged progressively, both in respect to keys and difficulty—the latter being indicated by figures from 1 to 5:

indicated by figures from	I to 5:					
C, Major.	1 Wardwell 251	5 Cleveland 197	4 Palmerston 107	4 Morrie 229	1 9 Forbostown 950	2 Matthews
o, major.	White Plains 155	Golden Gate 142	Teneriffe 168	Sebastopol270	Holderness 249	3 Motthaven 205
1 Cottage 148	2 Ainwell 224	Lumbard 173	Acherme 105	5 Cassia	Manasseh 250	4 Evleen
Cythern	Alderway 131			Fauld	Petal. 223	Gliddon 139
Diamond Crown 140	Barrington 250		E, Major.	Green River 142	Storm	Lemist 218
Erith 259	Bethany 243	D, Major.	1 Fireside 314			Refuge 216
Reton 273	Bushfield 240		Heathside 1 2	Wickham 175	Sayersville 173	Verdura 2:3
2 Asheroft 254	Calm 151	1 Security 1°0		D Flot Bision	Tremont 213	5 Ewer 200
Beech Cliff 193	Clematis 160	Captivity 1 5	Jamaica 153	B Flat, Major.	Vista 259	Minnie 215
Brown	Crescent Lake 183	2 Charter 150	2 Amelia 234	1 Ava 247	Well 272	W.T.W.O.B.
Croton Falls 173	Dutton 2:'8	Eden 154	Carrie	. Iberia 2 4	3 Aronia 210	MINORS.
Edwina	Eland 247	3 Archwell 154	Clayton 271		Barnard 259	Α.
Gentian 161	Goldbeck 248	Brakefield 155	Elsington 193	Uniondale 254	Ferris 190	Stanley 159
Gone	Katonah 204	Chestnnt Wood 141	Temple Place 1^7	2 Chapelwood 163	Flower Vale 130	Menville 141
Mount View 1")	Lynch	Day Spring 1:23	Varley 270	Hathaway2 9	Franklin Square 165	Mount 295
Olga	Miple Wood 163	Denier 174		Hauser 206	Lyra	
. Repos	Mirbell 188	Fowlerville 163	F, Major.	Joyful Song 215	Mount Moriah 169	E.
3 Abbott	Montealm 16)	Hearthstone 155		Lamb	Shield	Dudley 247
Alvah	Mountain Land 152	Pyrola 127	1 Ai 267	Mills 273	Varina	Decandria
Amenia	Ouk	Redmoud 172	Cedar Vale 124	North Star 175	4 Calumet	Kalmia 253
Barbauld 124	Otley 275	Tcrhune 137	Craftsbury 184	Prentiss 273 Sanford 213	Castle Brook 118	Prairie Field 170
Calla 211	Palesto	4 Avena 168	Datura 1.70		Crayon	Restland
Grand Isle 132	Paul	Corylus 140	Thamis 151	Trumpet 253	Earlville	Urania217
Lakeland 154	Petite	Hortense 152	Tyrol 156	Walden	High Rock 171	Winding Path 176
Laurel Hill 149	Pierson 274	Woodville 153	Danbury 219		Marillo 133	Watch Tower 224
McPherson 186	Pleiades 158	5 Cephas 144		3 Albiou Squarc 208 Lute 165	Ottawa	Walter 253
Montarno 204	Raphael 129		Ilemeldeen 231	McLean 232	Talmyra 155	
Palm 119	Pyne 127	A, Major.	Herbst 2 3	. Mt. Ascension 206	A Elet Bleion	B.
Wilmarth 151	Richards 187	n, major.		Seaford	A Flat, Major.	Duquoinc 285
Winchell 197	Angell	1 Intervale 187		Spring Time 156	1 Olden 108	
4 Clark Street 183	Shannon 185	Duffield 254	Princeton 164	Stonybrook 15.)	2 Allston 1:4	C Sharp.
Diapason	Sunderling 256	2 Russell	Victoria 157	Sylvania	. Elmville 252	Maronier 197
Inni or	St. Ber ard 245	Augusta 154	3 Alexander 153	Thaver 166	. Foote 263	_
Jusiper 12)	Td'ourd 173		Bidwell 261	4 Alexina 1°6	. McGregor 254	D.
M trah	Wales 255	Hyde Park 1.4		. Cascade 163	Monod 2 1	Mattison
Oathill 175	Walter 25	Lillia 123		Mildred 169	Ponza	Woo3 rate
Rei 1e 1 1	3 B 41-1 ower 1 7	Meed 13?	Fading	Wilde 1 '5	Ware 2 1	Windham147
S. dgwick 1 6	Killip 252	Olean 1 6	Irving	Wellmore 153	Wassea 1:3	1 etr 1.3
Vinewall 14)	La Mira 103	Rockbridge 148	Island Glen 151	viciniloic	Whitney 164	
5 Towner 216	Lw-dholm 188	3 Asten 1.34	Mertonville 2 1	E Flat, Major.	. Wirth 156	G.
	Lubones 701	D	Opporte [13]1 1	Erst, major.	Won 274	M rray Hill 2.6
	Lenillon	Deerbath 1.8				
	Lebanon 161 Loomis 225	Deerpath	Spurgeon 907	1 Dalna ost	3 Robn 130	Thornton
G, Major.		Gilmanton 1 6	Spurgeon 907	1 Dalna	3 Bahm 139	Thornton
	. Loomis	Gilmanton 173 Greenhil 153 Harman 1 9	Spurgeon	Cape Race 258	3 Bahn	C.
1 Bonar 200	Loomis. 225 . Plymouth 138 . Sunny Side 1°1 . V n'on 268	Gilmanton	Spurgeon	Cape Race 258 Ocean	3 Bahn	C. Storm. 123
1 Bonar	Loomis. 225 Plymouth 138 Sunny Side. 1°1 V n'on. 263 4 Heywood. 2 7	Gilmanton. 176 Greenhill. 153 Harman. 19 Maitland. 167 4 Eberweit. 172	Spurgeon. 907 Starl 149 Svdenham 236 Twilight 250 4 Baywell 942	. Cape Race. 258 . Ocean. 1°3 . Stuyler. 249 Varios 264	3 Bahm	C. Storm. 123
1 Bonar	Loomis. 225 . Plymouth 138 . Sunny Side 1°1 . V n'on 268	Gilmanton. 176 Greenhill. 153 Harman. 19 Maitland. 167 4 Eberweit. 172	Spurgeon. 907 Starl 149 Svdenham 236 Twilight 250 4 Baywell 942	. Cape Race. 258 . Ocean. 1°3 . Stuyler. 249 Varios 264	3 Bahm	C. Storm. 123

HYMNS, SENTENCES, MOTETS, ANTHEMS, CHORUSES, ETC.

2 Blessed are they that dwell in thy Lo! God is here	ave wandered
	ly waiting 118
house	ly waiting 118
3 Come unto me	Ily she faded 111
They that trust in the Lord. 304 Need of Jesus. 291 Phileo 140	, 520 10000000000000000000000000000000000
4 Show me thy ways, O Lord	STICKS TOO TOOLS
5 Awake the trumpet's lofty sound, 320 A, Major. Give ear, O my people. 318 Wheeler. 144 MU. Sing unto the Lord. 368 Praise the Lord, ye heavenly choir 342 Spires. 163	AUSIC FOR FEMALE VOICES.
2 Homeward bound. 2°0 Lamoille 174.Come,	ne, O come to the mountain's brow 96
Buda	rn awakes in silence 373
9 When early and a way and a second s	ill lift up mine eyes
I The Beautiful Land	the mins in early morn 105
The Shining Shore	
E, Major. Sweetly come those strains melodious 338	MUSIC FOR MALE VOICES.
Sweet rest in Heaven 255 9 Father while in adoration 221 A Flat. Major. 1 will lift up price every 240 Blossey	ssed are the poor in spirit 365
3 Again returns the day	ssed are they that mourn 366
Let every heart rejoice and sing. 315 2 Jesus our friend 23 The stone which the builders 348 Blessed	ssed are the meek 367
Nearer home. 289 But the Lord is mindful. 352 Blessed D, Major. 289 But the Lord is mindful. 352 Blessed O fear the Lord. 316 I will set watchmen. 354 thirs	sirst are they who hunger and
F. Major. 35 Blessed	ssed are the merciful 369
1 Sweet hour of prayer	
2 Across the river. 285 2 Jesus my all. 273 The heavens declare. 378 Blessed Beyond the river. 277 Of thy love some gracious token. 281 Minors. Praise ye the Lord. 380 Blessed	
The Law of the Lord	end after friend departs 318
Will not that joyful he	n awakes in silence 373
3 Teach me thy way, O Lord 298 Let the words of my mouth 297 Unto thee, O Lord 200 They that trust in the Lord 304 I will li	If lift up mine eyes 340

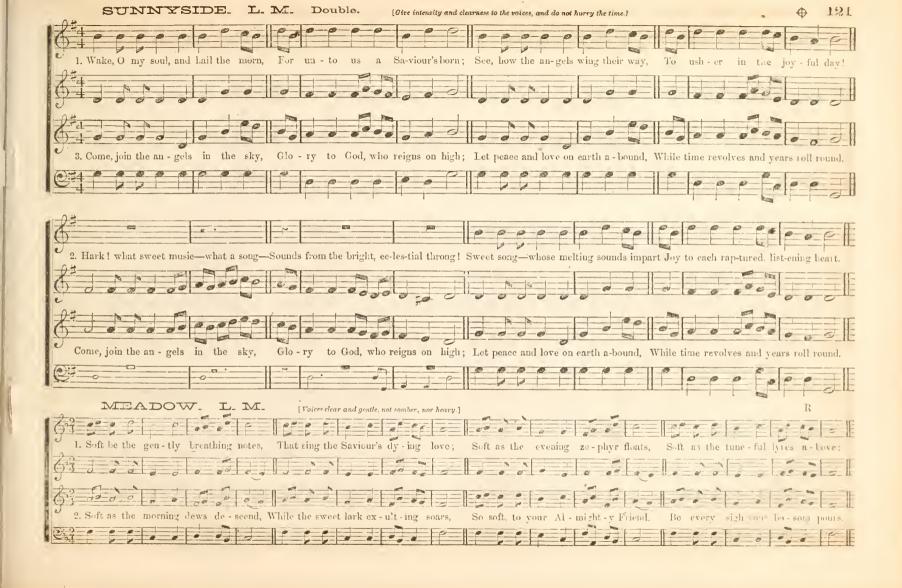
EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.

A-an Italian preposition, meaning to, in, hy, at, etc.	Chorist, or Chorister—a member of a choir of singers.	Legato—close, gliding, connected style. Lentando—gradually slower and softer.	Recitando—a speaking manner of performance. Recitative—musical declamation.
Accelerando -accelerating the time, gradually		Lento, or Lentamente-slow.	Ritardande-slackening the time.
faster and faster.			Semplice-chaste, simple.
Adagio, or Adasio—slow.	Da—for, from, of. Da Capo—from the beginning. Decrescendo—diminishing, decreasing.		Sempre—throughout, always, as Sempre Forte.
Adagio Assai, or Molto—very slow. Ad Libitum—at pleasure.	Dilettante a lover of the arts in general or a lover	Marcato—strong and marked style. Moderato, or Moderatamente—moderately, in mod-	
Affetuoso—tender and affecting.	of music.	erate time.	Senza-without, as Senza Organo, without the or-
Agitato—with agitation.	Di Molto-much or very.	Molto-much or very.	gan.
Allegretto—less quick than Allegro.	Dolce—soft, sweet, teuder, delicate.	Mosso-emotion.	Sostenuto—sustained Sotto—under, below. Sotto Voce—with subdued
Allegro—quick. Allegro Assai—very quiek.	Dolente, or Doloroso-mournful.	Moto-motion. Andante Con Moto-quicker than	voice.
Allegro ma non Troppo—quick, but not too quick. Andante—gentle, distinct, and rather slow, yet		Andante.	Spiritoso, Con Spirito-with spirit and animation.
connected.	Energico, or Con Energia—with energy.	Non-not. Non Troppo-not too much.	Staccato-short, detached, distinct.
An lantino-somewhat quicker than Andante.	Espressivo-expressive.	***	Tace, or Tacet-silent, or be silent.
Animato, or Con Anima-with fervent, animated	Fine, Fin, or Finale—the end.	Pastorale-applied to graceful movements in sex-	Tempo-time. Tempo a Pincere—time at pleasure.
expression.	Forzando, Forz, or Fz.— < sudden increase of	tuple time. Piu—more. Piu Mosso—with more motion, faster.	Tempo Giusto-in exact time.
Antiphone—music sung in alternate parts. Ardi'o—with ardor and spirit.	power.	Poco—a little. Poco Adario—a little slow.	Ten. Tenuto-hold on. See Sostenuto.
Arioso—in a light, ai y, singing manner.	Civata in lunt on I stond time	Poco a Poco—by degrees, gradually.	Tutti—the whole, full cborus.
A Tempo—in time.	Gius'o—in just and steady time. Gruzioso—smoothly, gracefully.	Portamento-the manner of sustaining and con-	Un-a: as Un Poco-a little.
70 75 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	Grave-a slow and solemn movement	ducting the voice from one sound to another.	771
Ben Marcato—iu a pointed and well-marked man- ner.		Presto—quick. Prestissimo—very quick.	Vinoroso—bold, energetic. Vivace—quick and cheerful.
nci.	Lacrimando, or Lacrimoso—mournful, pathetic. Larghetto—slow, but not so slow as Largo.	1 resussimo—very quiens	Virtuoso—a proficient in art.
Cantabile-graceful, singing style; a pleasing,		Rallentando or Allentando or Slentando-slower	Voce Di Petto-the chest-voice.
flowing melody.	Largo-slow.	and softer hy degrees.	Voce Di Testa—the head volce.

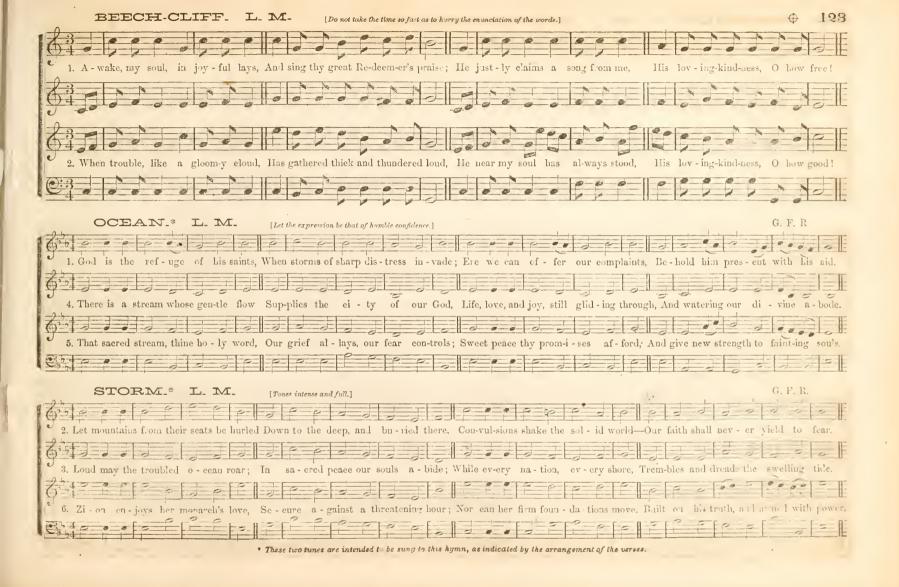
THE DIAPASON.





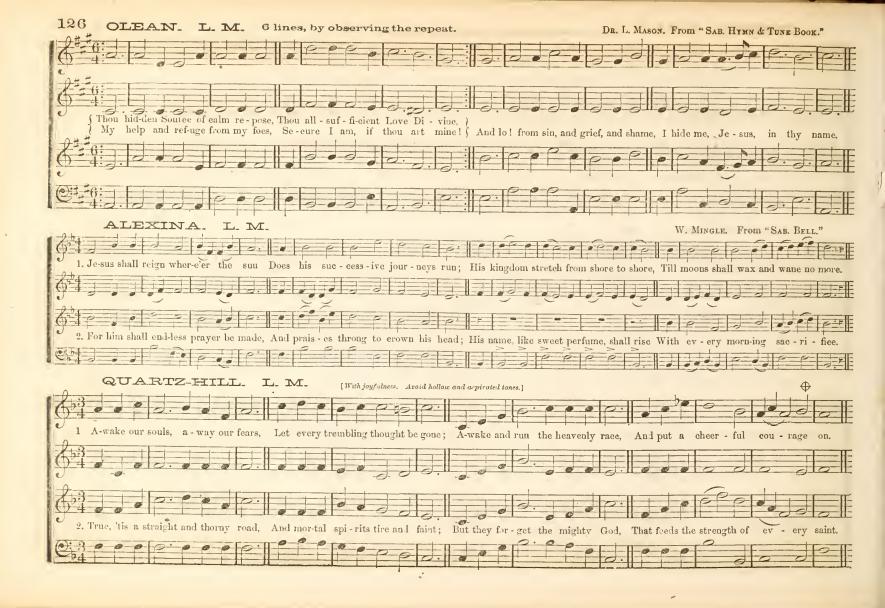




















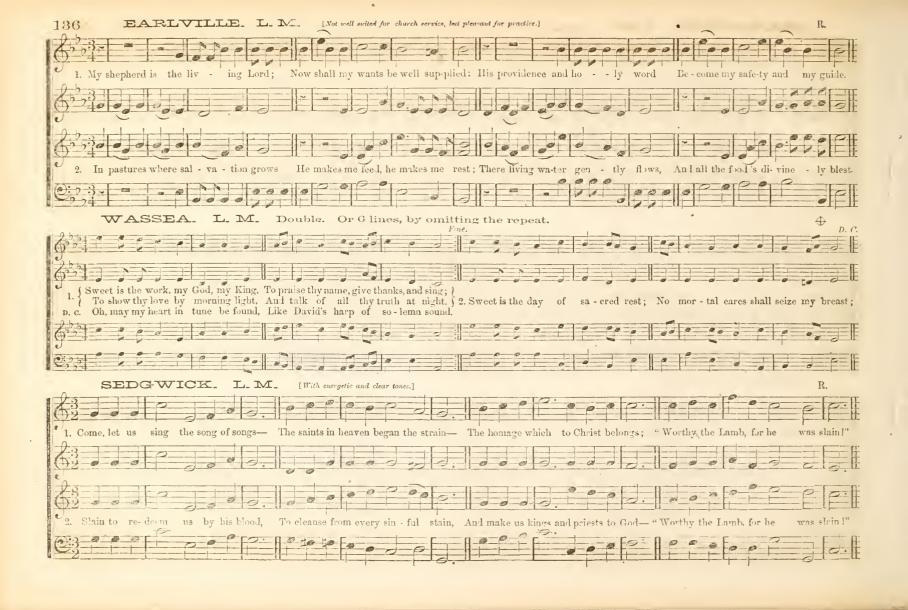


























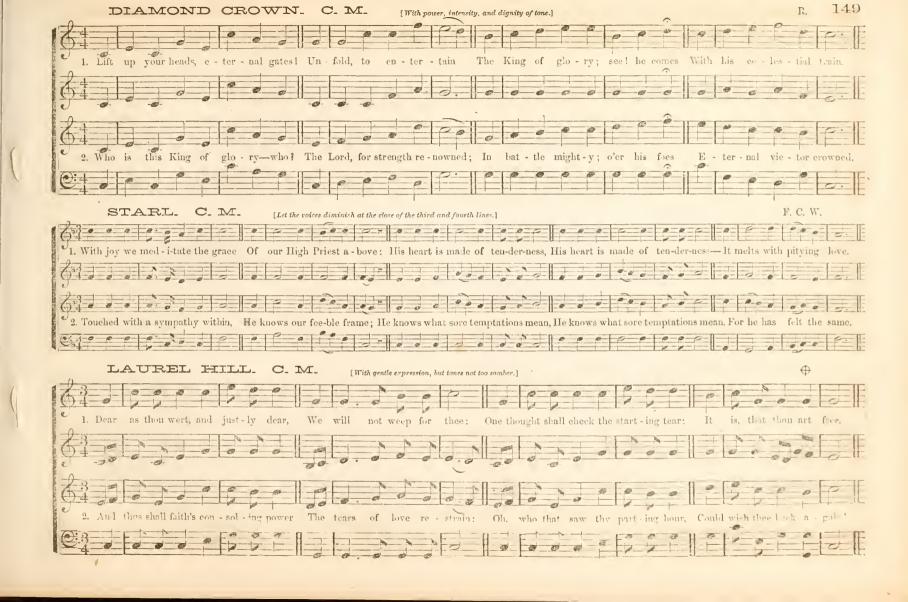




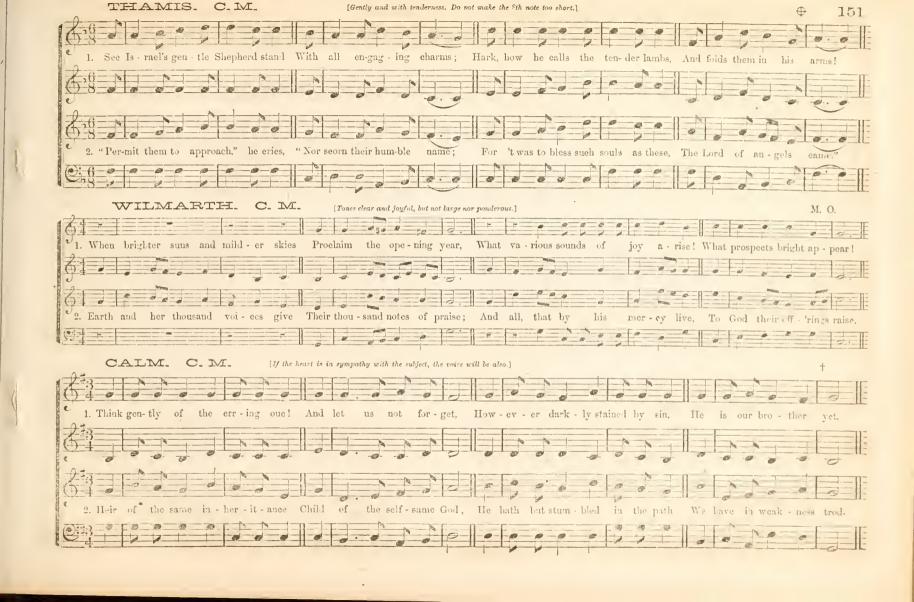




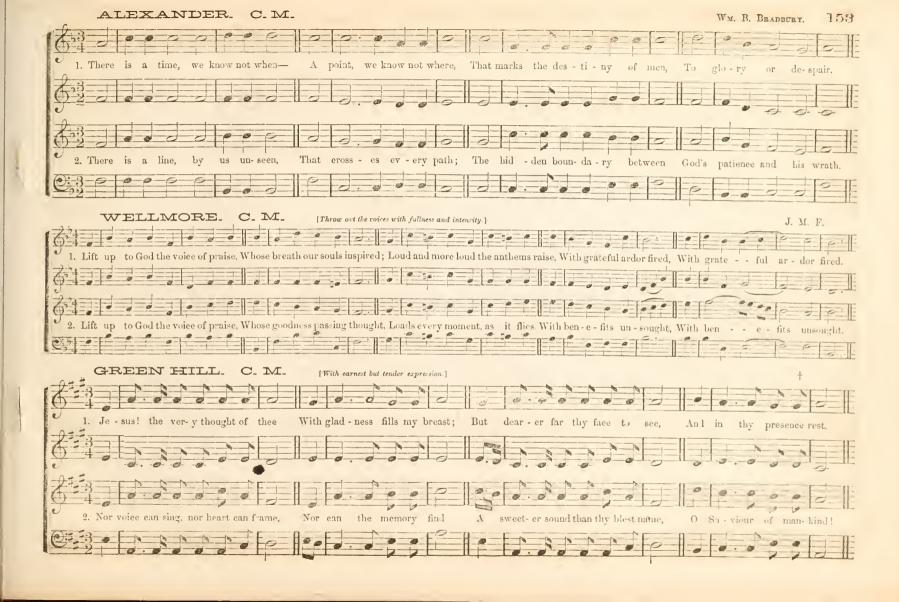


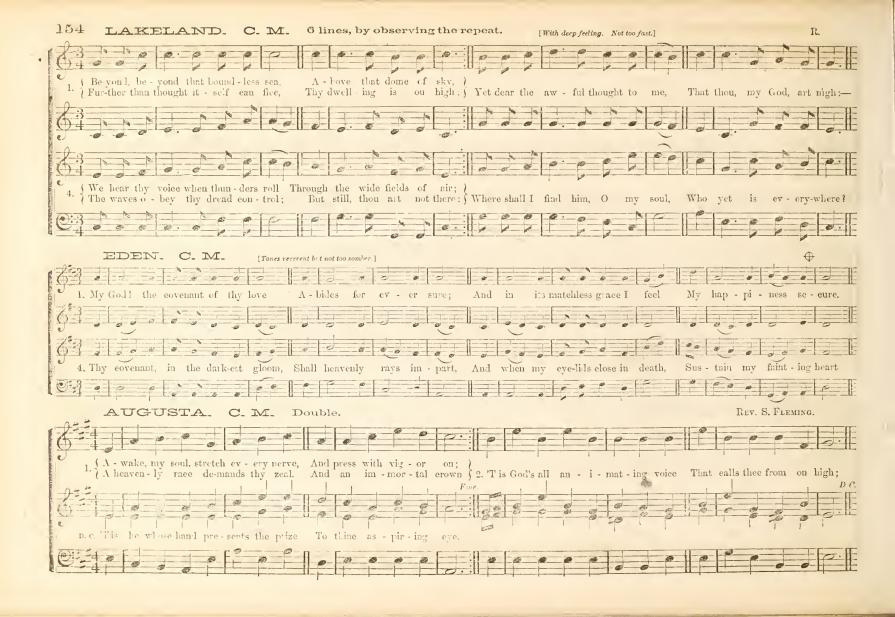
















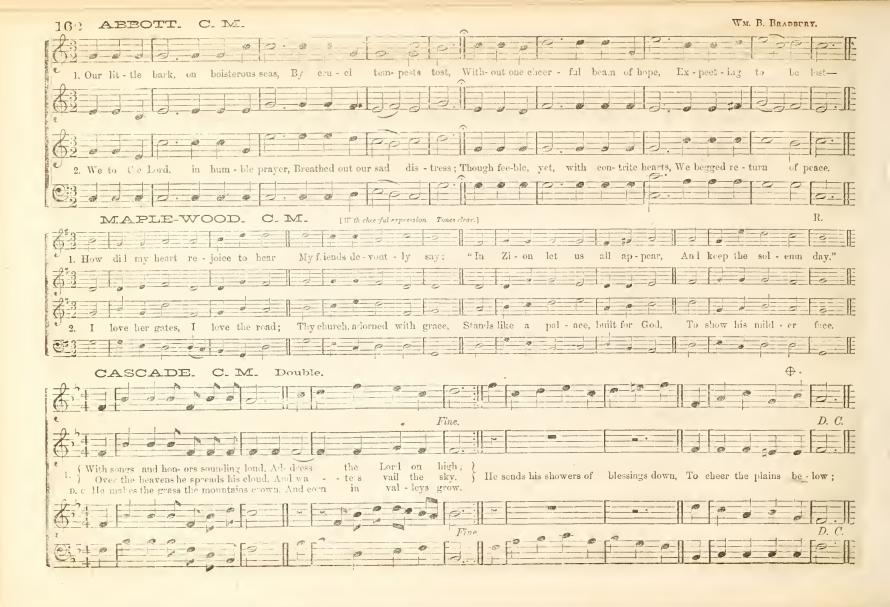












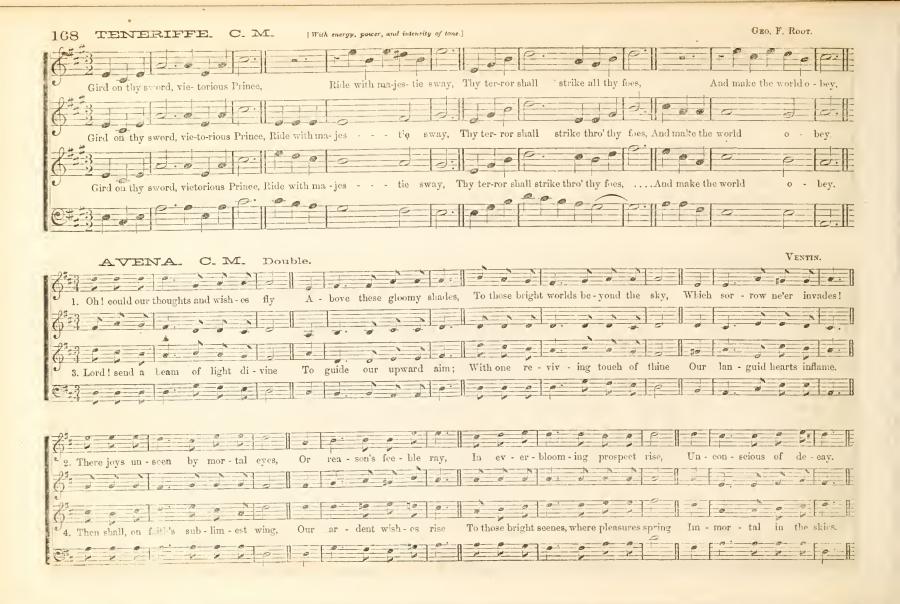




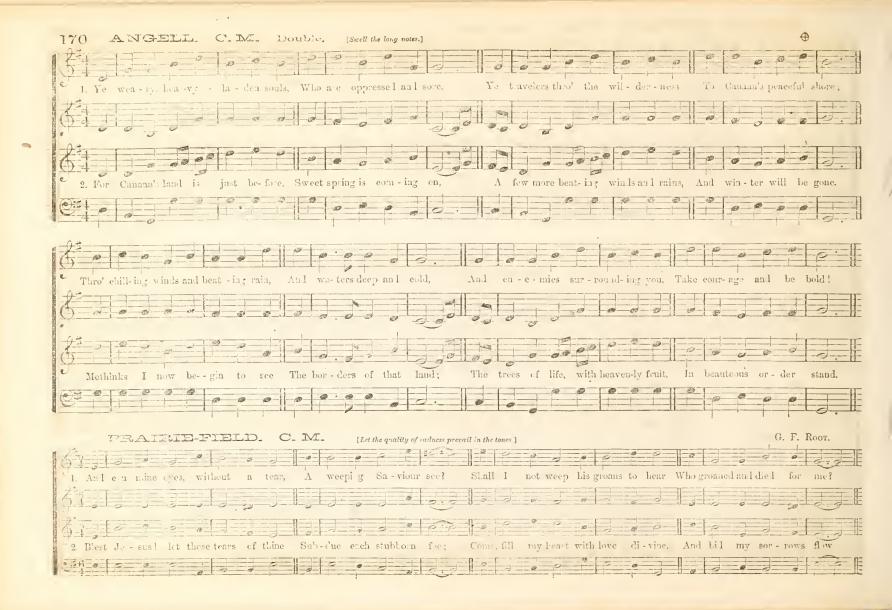


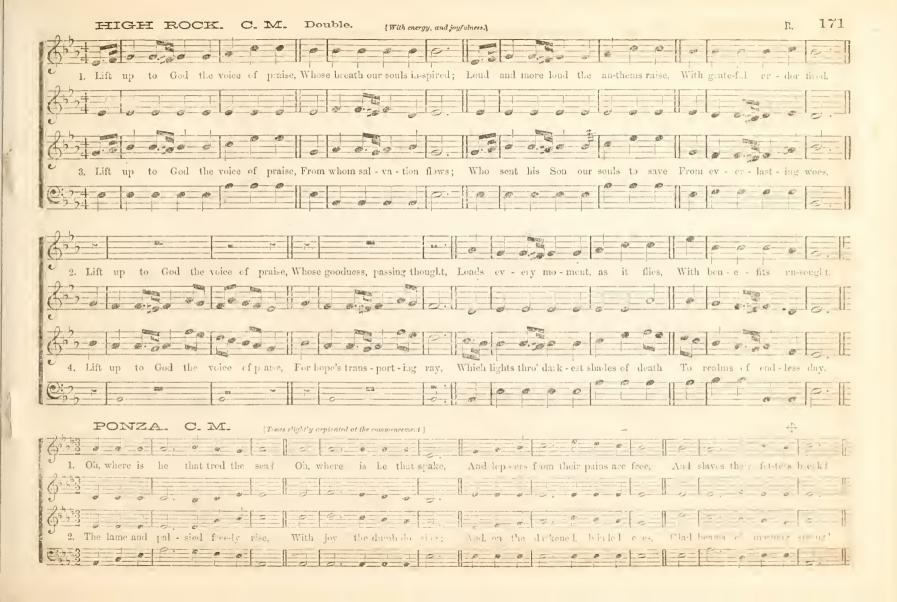










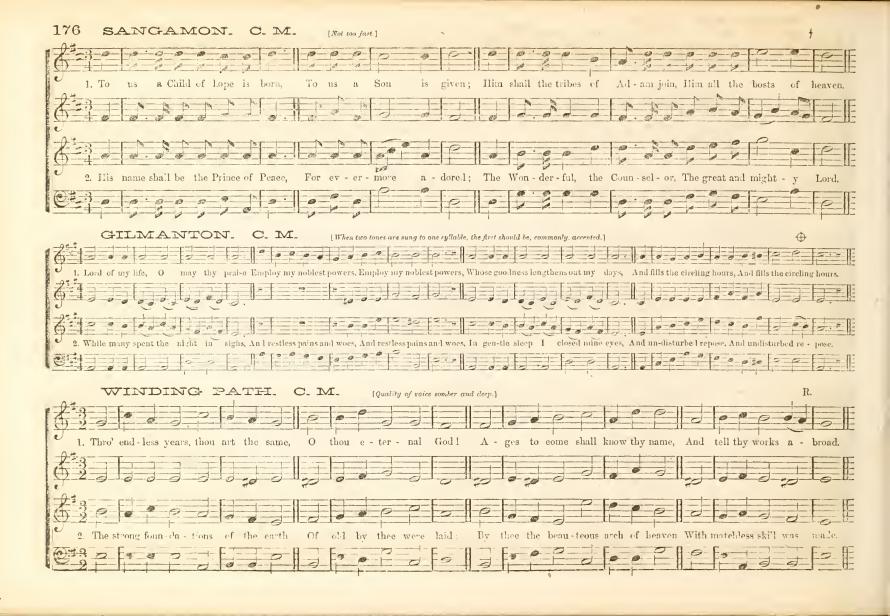
























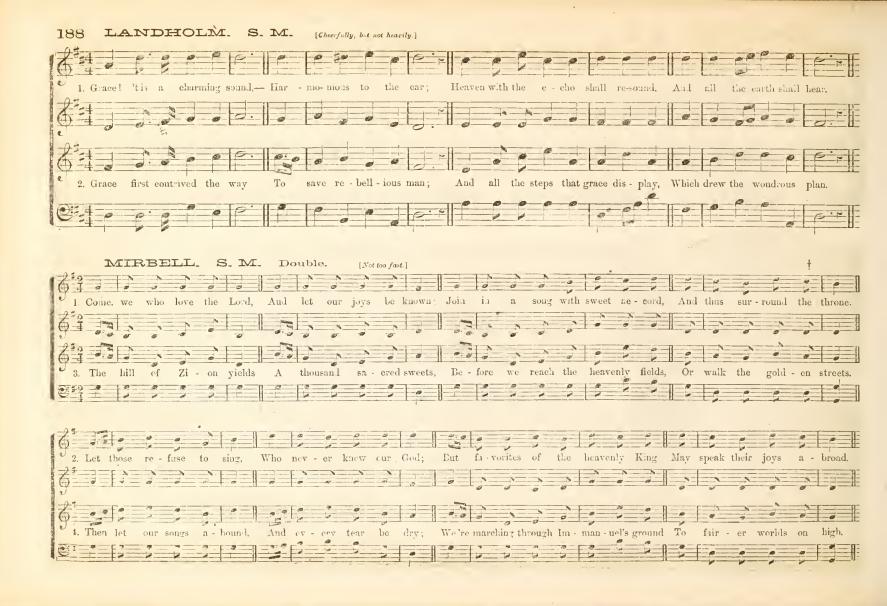












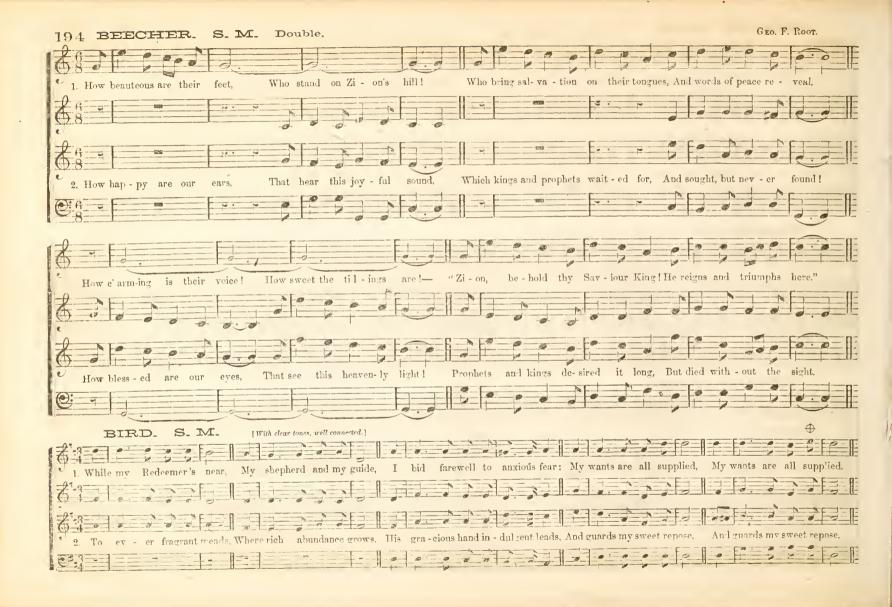


















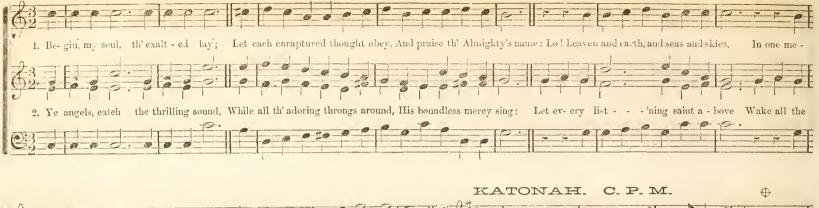




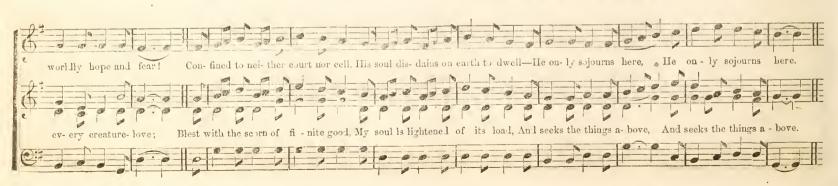












































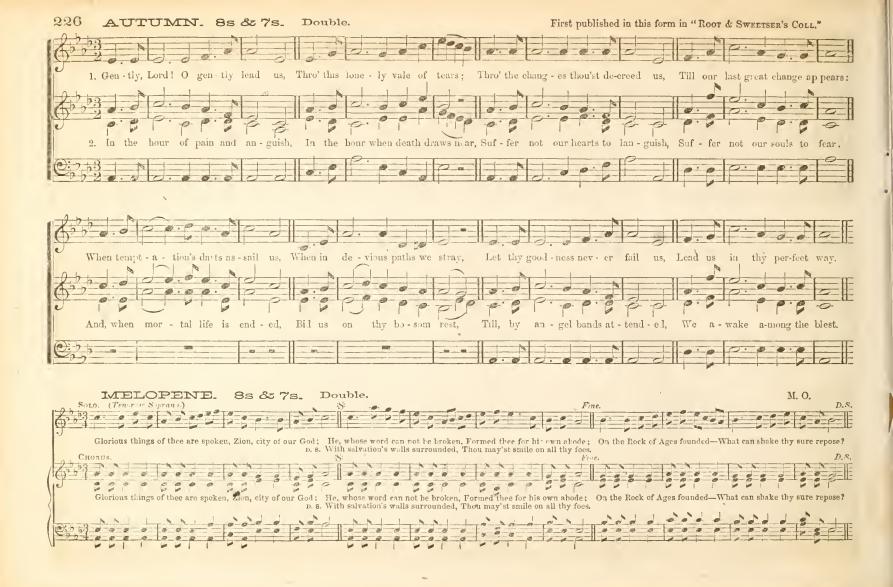




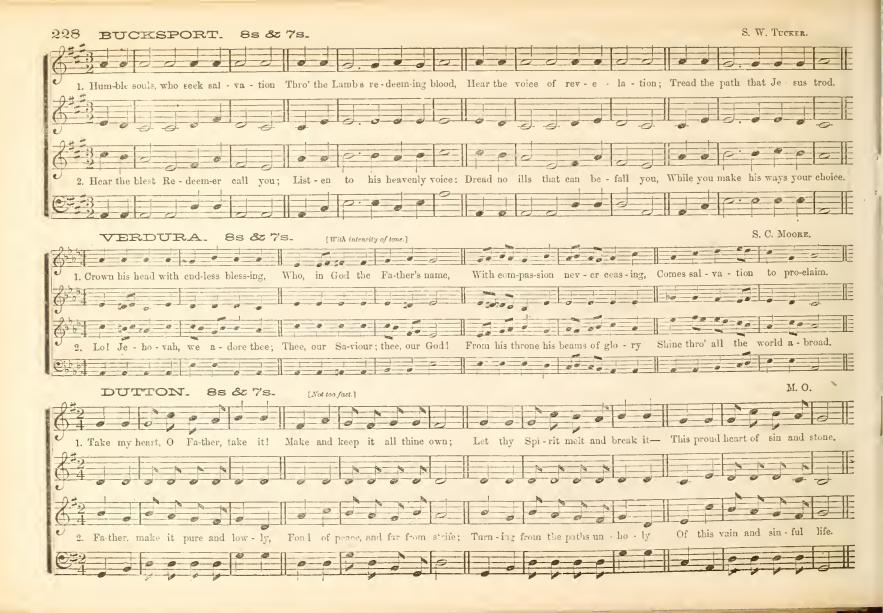






























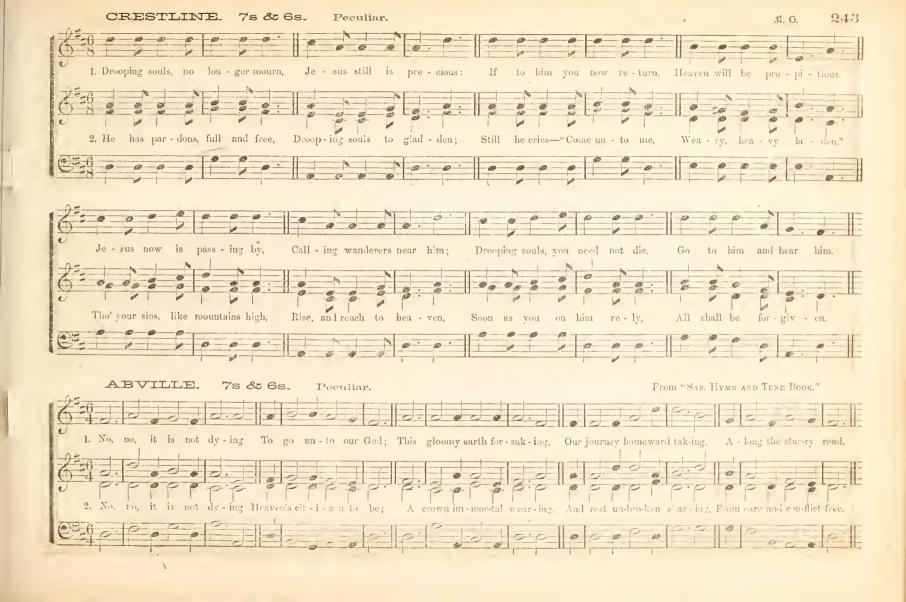


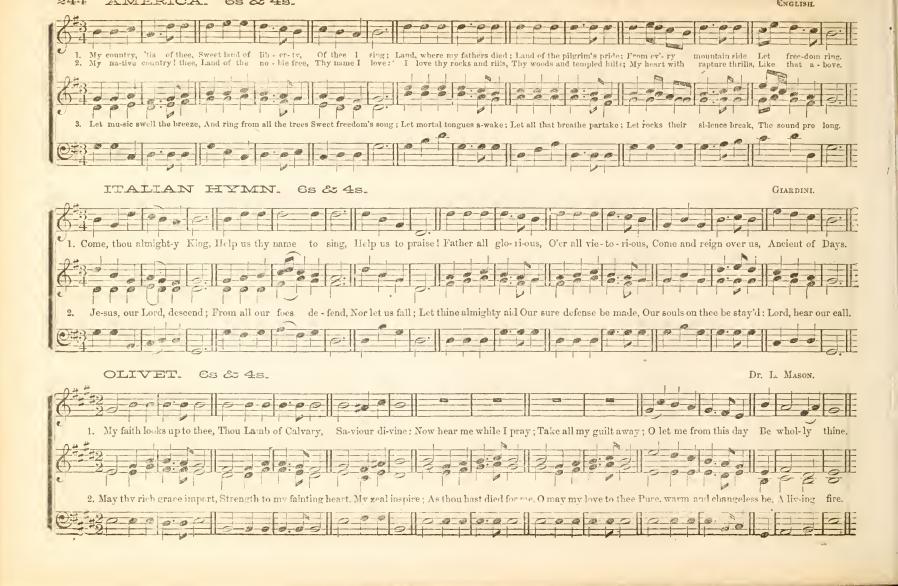


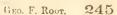


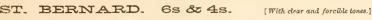








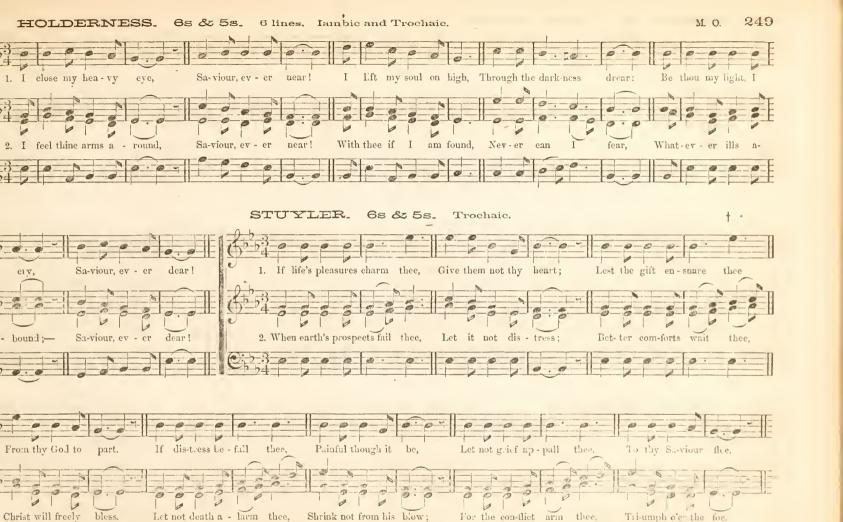












- bound :-















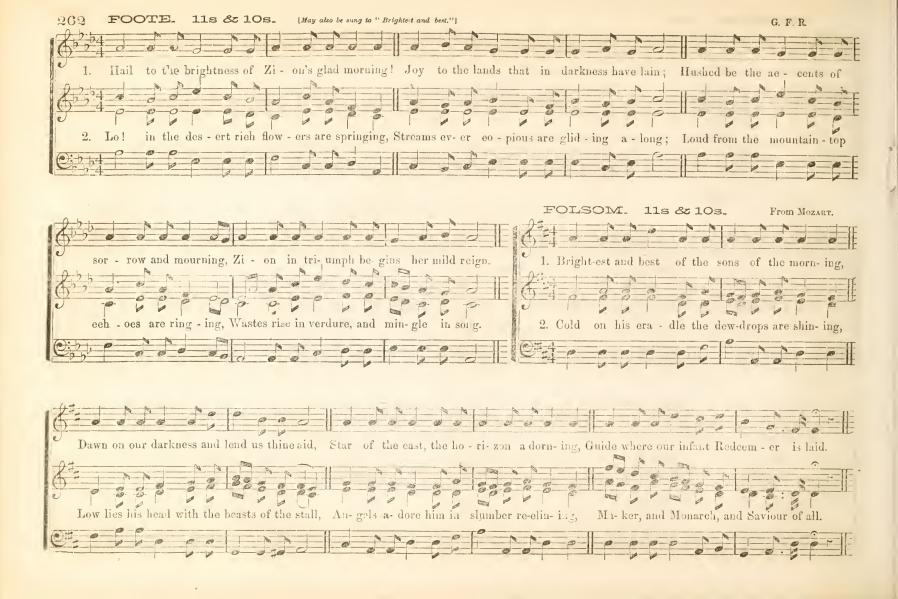












































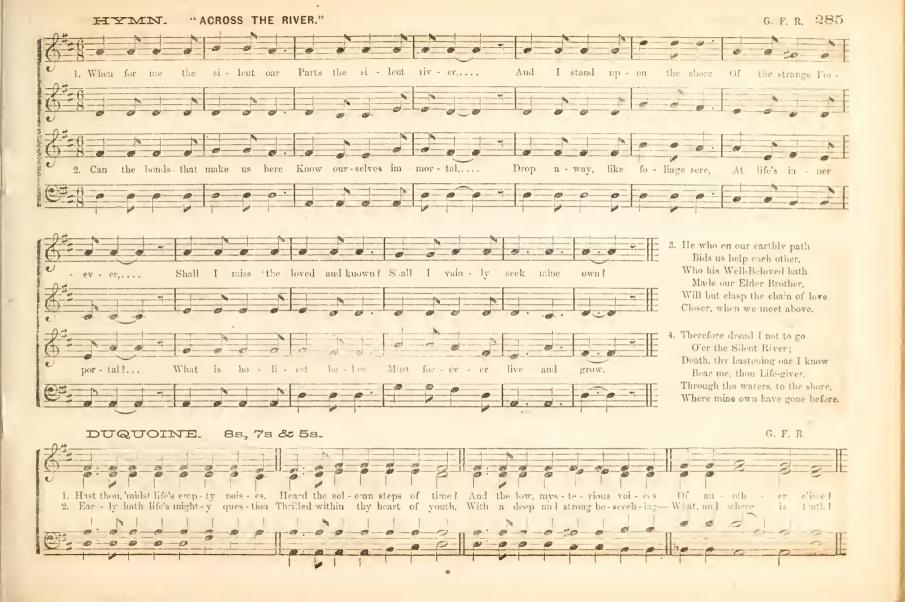










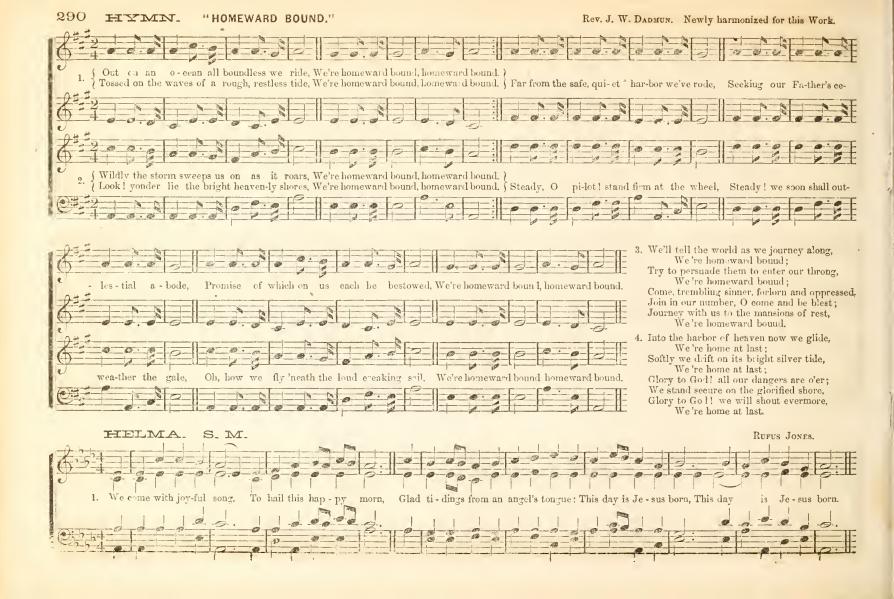
















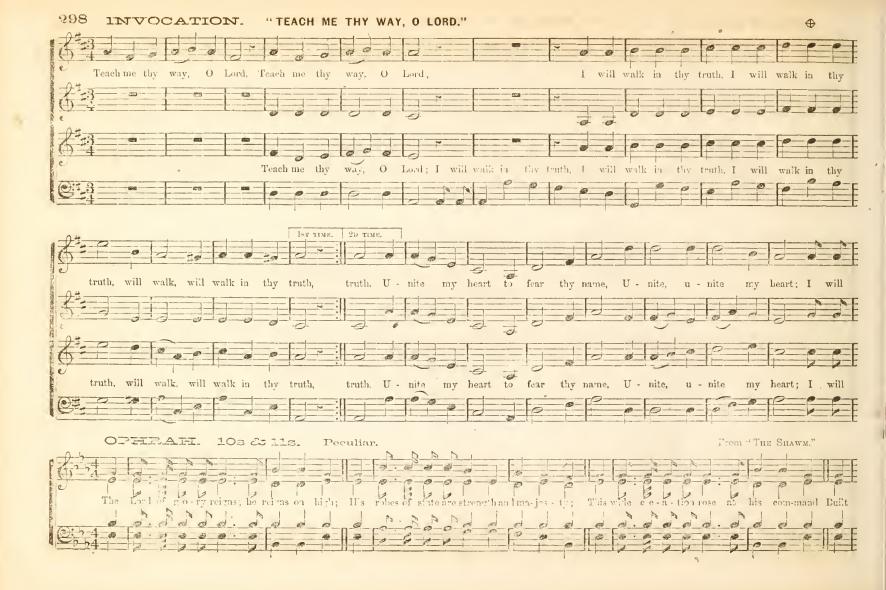


























































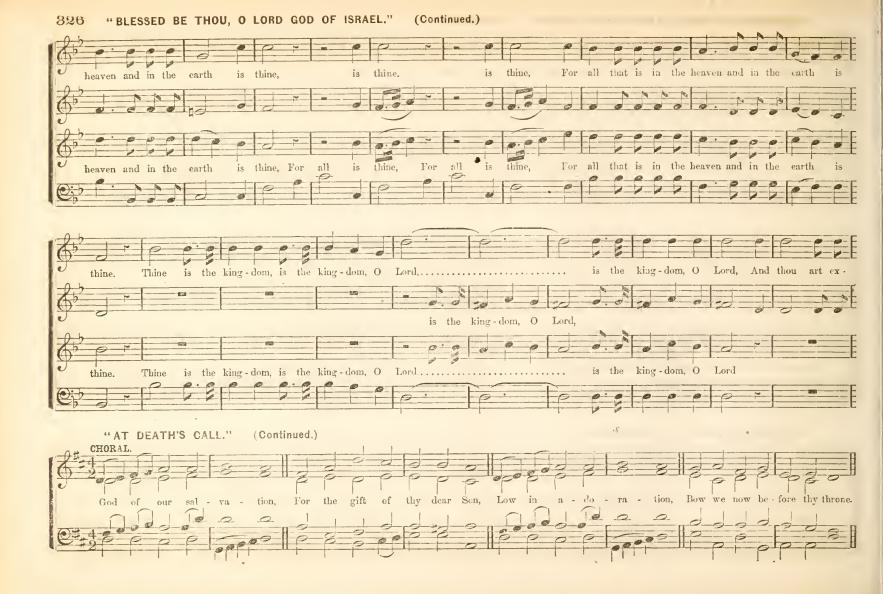










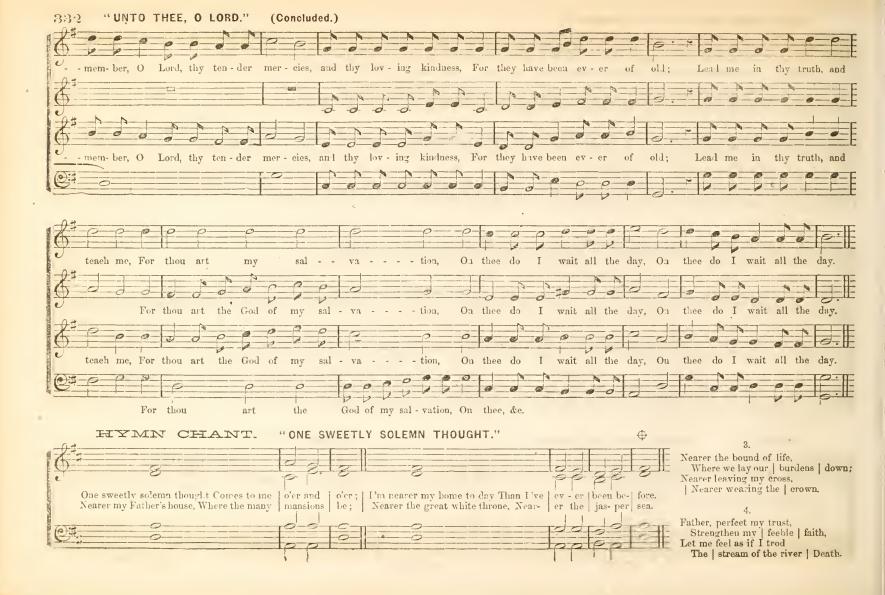












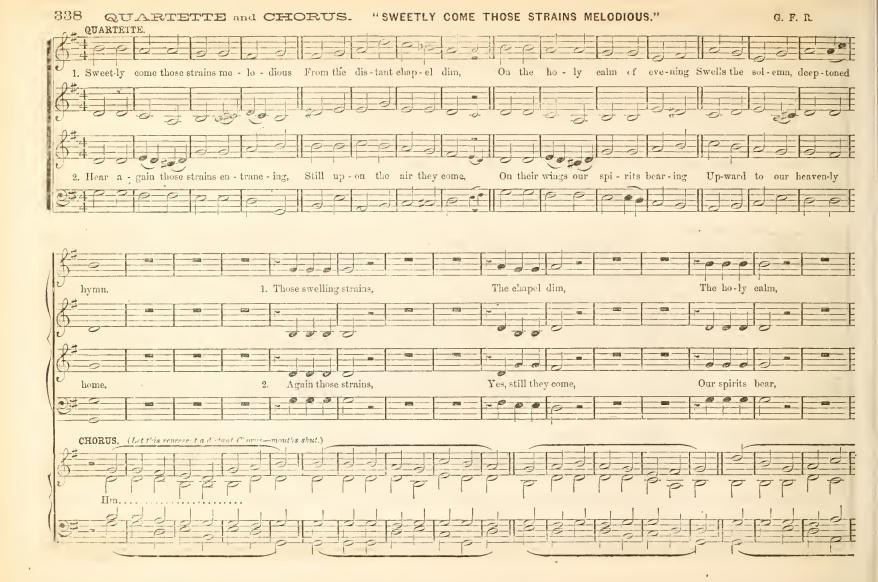




























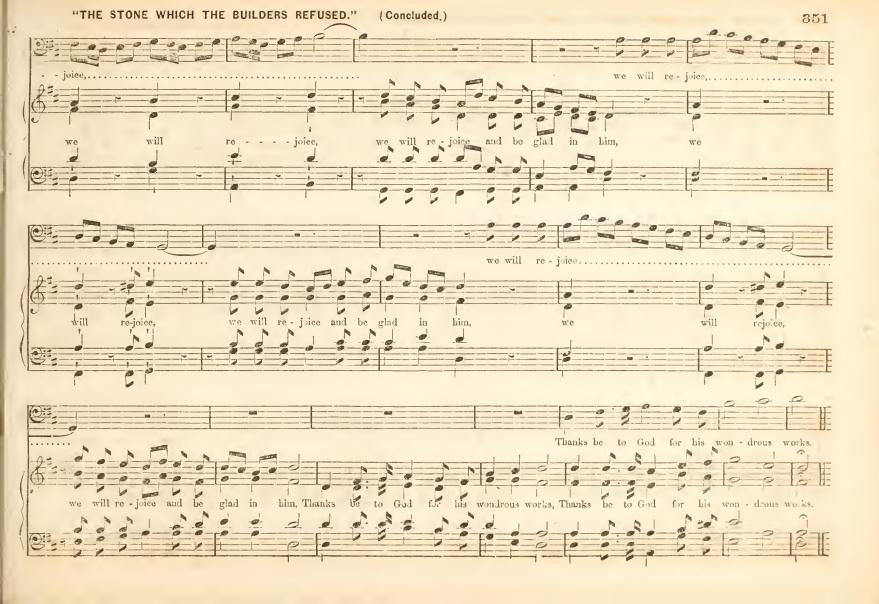






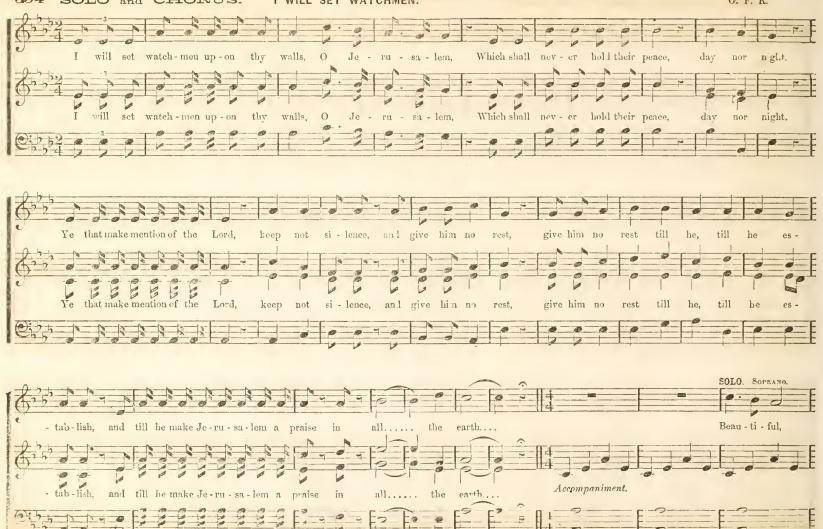






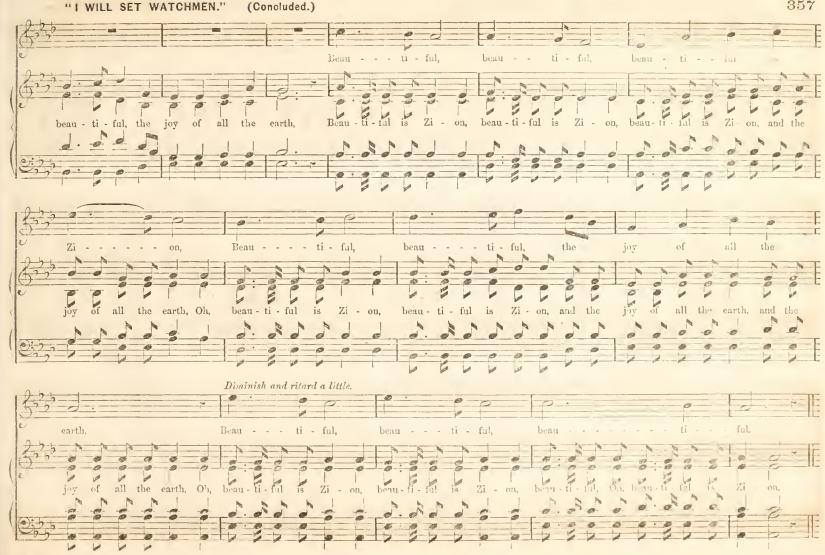


















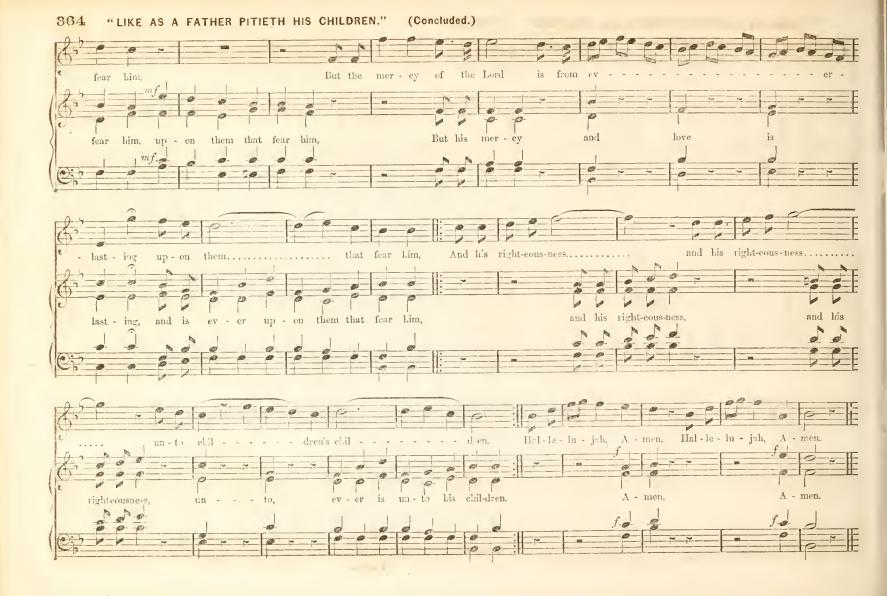


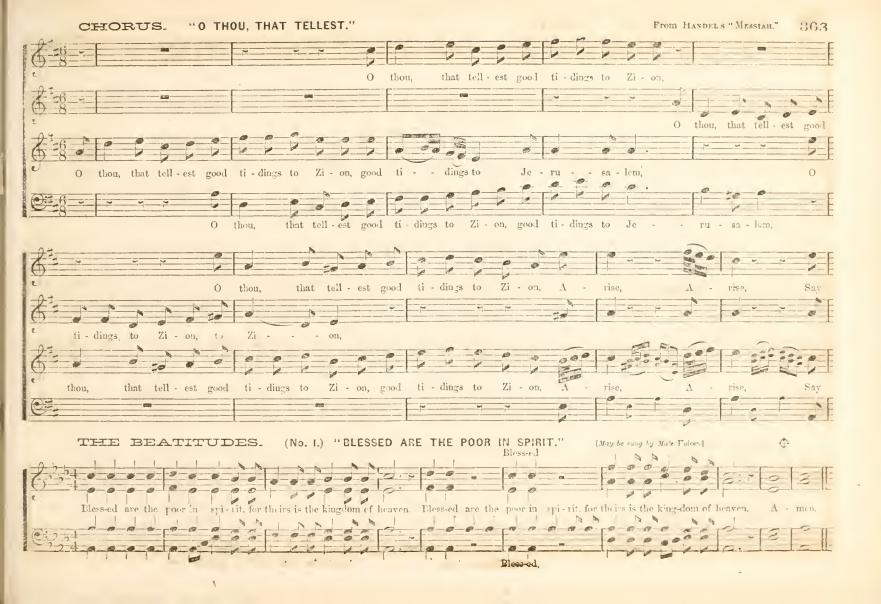
























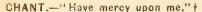














PSALM li. 1-4, 10-13.

- Have merey upon me, O God, According to thy | loving- | kindness;
- According to the multitude of thy tender mereics, Blot out | my trans- | gressions.
- 3. Wash me thoroughly from my iniquity, And cleanse me | from my | sin.
- 4. For I acknowledge my transgressions; And my | sin is | ever be | fore me.
- 5. Against thee, thee only have I sinned, And done this evil | in thy | sight.
- 6. That thou mayest be justified when thou speakest, And be | clear when | thou | judgest.
- 7. Create in me a clean heart, O God;
 And renew a right | spirit with | in me.
- Cast me not away from thy presence;
 And take not thy | Holy | Spirit | from me.
- Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation, And uphold me with | thy free | Sprit;
- 10. Then will I teach transgressors thy ways; And sinners shall be con- | verted | unto | thee.

CHANT .- " Praise waiteth for thee." }



Psalm Ixv. 1-7.

- 1. Praise waiteth for thee, O | God, in | Zion:
- 2. And unto | thee shall the | vow be per- | formed.
 - † These selections, and several of the chants are from "Mason's Book of Chants."

- 3. O thou that hearest prayer, Unto thee shall | all flesh | come.
- Iniquities prevail against me:
 As for our transgressions, | thou shalt | purge them a | way.
- 5. Blessed is the man whom then choosest, And causest to approach unto thee, That he may | dwe'll in thy | courts.
- 6. We shall be satisfied with the goodness Of thy honse, | even of thy | holy | temple.
- 7. By terrible things in righteonsness
 Wilt thou answer ns, O God of | onr sal- | vation.
- 8. Who art the confidence of all the ends of the earth, And of them that are afar | off np- | on the | sea.
- 9. Who by his strength setteth fast the mountains; Being | girded · with | power.
- 10. Which stilleth the noise of the seas, The noise of their waves, and the | tumult | of the | people-
- 11. Praise waiteth for thee, O | God, in | Zion:
- 12. And unto | thee 'shall the | vow be per- | formed.

CHANT. "Make a joyful noise."*



- Solo. Make a joyful noise unto the Lord, | all ye | lands.
 1st Chorus. Serve the Lord with gladness; Come before his | presence | with a | song.
- Solo. Know ye that the Lord, | he is | God:
 Chorus. It is he that hath made us, and not we ourselves;
 We are his people, and the | sheep of | his | pasture.
- 3. Solo. Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, And into his | courts with | praise. 1st Chorus. Be thankful unto him, and | bless | Lis | name.
- 4. Solo. For the Lord is good, his mercy is | ever- | lasting, 2d Chorus. And his truth-endureth to | all | gene- | rations.

^{*} The first part of this chant may be sung by a female voice, but the tones should be resonant and sympathetic, and the last note should be sustained until the chorus has commenced.

CHANT .- " Blessed is he that considereth."



PSALM Xli, 1-3.

- Blessed is he that con- | sidereth the | poor;
 The Lord will de- | liver him in | time of | trouble.
- 2. The Lord will preserve him, and | keep him a- | live; And he shall be | blessed up- | ou the | earth.
- 3. The Lord will strengthen him upon the | bed of | languishing; Thou wilt make | all his | bed in his | sickness.
- 4. Blessed is he that con- | sidereth the | poor;
 The Lord will de- | liver him in | time of | trouble.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

- Our Father who art in heaven. | hallowed 'be thy | name;
 Thy kiugdom come; thy will be done on | earth, 'as it | is in | heaven.
- 2. Give us this day our | daily | bread:
 And forgive us our | debts, as 'we for- | give our | debtors.
- 3. And lead us not into temptation, but de- | liver us from | evil.

 For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for | ever and | ever. A- | men.

CHANT .- "Lord, thou hast been."



Psalm xc. 1-12.

- Lord, thou hast been our dwelling place.
 In | all gene- | rations.
- Before the mountains were brought forth,
 Or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world,
 Even from everlasting to ever- | lasting, | Thou art | God.

- 3. Thou turnest man to destruction;
 And sayest, Return, ye | chil·dren of | men.
- 4. For a thousand years in thy sight
 Are but as yesterday when it is past,
 And as a watch in the uight.
- 5. Thou earriest them away as with a flood;They are as a sleep:In the morning they are like grass which | groweth | up.
- 6. In the morning it flourisheth, and groweth up; In the evening it is cut | down, cut | down, and | withereth.
- 7. For we are consumed by thine anger, And by thy | wrath are we | troubled.
- Thou hast set our iniquities before thee,
 Our secret sins in the | light of | thy | countenance.
- 9. Who knoweth the power of thinc anger?
 Even according to thy fear, | so is thy | wrath.
- 10. So teach us to number our days, That we may ap- | ply our | hearts 'unto | wisdom.

CHANT .- "I will give you pastors."

G. F. R.



ORDINATION. JER. iii. 15.

- 1. I will give you pastors according to | mine own | heart;
- 2. That shall feed you with | knowledge and | under- | standing.

Is. lviii. 1.

- 3. Cry aloud, spare not, lift up thy | voice · like a | trumpet;
- 4. Show my people their transgression, and the | house of | Jacob their | sin,

Is iii. 10 11.

- 5. Say we to the righteous, that it shall be well with him; For they shall cut the | feuith of their | doings.
- 6. Wo unto the wicked! it shall be ill with him; For the re- | ward of his | hands shall be | given him.

Acrs iv. 29.

- And now, Lord, grant unto thy servants.
 That with all boldness they may [preach thy] word.
- 8. Grant unto the servants,
 That with all | boldness they may | preach they | word.



- 1. O Lord onr Lord, how excellent is thy name in | all the | earth!
- 2. Who hast set thy | glovry a- | bove the | heavens.
- 3. Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings
 Hast thou ordained strength, be- | cause of thine | chemies;
- 4. That thou mightest still be the | ene 'my | and 'the a- | venger.
- 5. When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers; The moon and the stars, which | thou hast or | dained:
- 6. What is man, that thon art mindful of him?

 And the son of | man, "that thon | visit-est | him?
- 7. For then hast made him a little lower than the angels, And hast crowned him with | glory and | honor.
- 8. Thou madest him to have dominion over the work of thy hands; Thou hast put | all things | nuder his | feet.
- All sheep and oxen, yea, and the beasts of the field;
 The fowl of the air, and the fish of the sea,
 And whatsoever passeth through the | paths of the | sea.
- 10. O Lord our Lord, how excellent is thy | name in | all the | earth.

CHANT.—"The heavens declare."* Chorus. PSALM XIX.

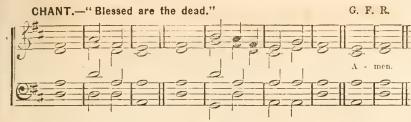
- The heavens declare the glory of God;
 And the firmament showeth his | handy- | work.
- 2. Day into day uttereft speech, And night into | night showeth | knowledge.
- * All may sing the first half of the Chant, but it is better by a single voice. The last tone of the Solo should be held until the Chorus begin. If preferred, the Motet on page 296 may come in Instead of the last part of the Chant.

- 3. There is no speech nor language Where their | voice is not | heard.
- 4. Their line is gone ont through all the earth, And their words to the | end of the | world.
- 5. In them hath he set a tabernicle for the sun. Which is as a bridegroom coming out of his chamber, And rejoiceth as a strong man to | run a | race.
- 6. His going forth is from the end of the heaven, And his circuit unto the ends of it. And there is nothing hid from the | heat there- | of
- 7. The law of the Lord is perfect, con- | verting the | soul,
- 8. The testimony of the Lord is sure, making | wise the | simple.
- 9. The statutes of the Lord are right, re- | joicing the | heart.
- 10. The commandment of the Lord is pure, en- | ligtening the | eyes.
- 11. The fear of the Lord is clean, en- | during for | ever.
- 12. The jndgments of the Lord are true, and | righteous alto | gether.



From Psalm Ixviii.

- 1. The Lord gave the word; great was the company of | those that | published it.
- 2. The Lord gave the word; great was the | company of | those that | published it.
- 3. Thou hast ascended on high, thou hast led eip- | fivi 'ty | eaptive;
- Thou hast received gifts for men, yea, for the rehellious also, that the Lord | God might | dwell a- | mong them.



Rev. xiv. 13.

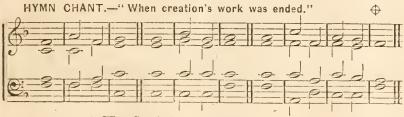
- 1. Blessed are the dead, who die in the | Lord from | henceforth:
- 2. Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; And their | works do | follow | them.

Rev. xx. 6.

- 3. Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection:
 On such the second death | hath no | power;
- 4. But they shall be priests of God and of Christ, And shall reign with | him a | thousand | years.

Rev. i. 5.

- 5. Unto him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in | his own | blood,
- 6. And hath made us kings and priests to God and his Father;
 To him be glory and do- | minion for | ever and | ever.



- When Creation's work was ended,
 And a world from | chaos | sprung;
 Quickly angel voices blended.
 And the heavenly | arches | rung.
 Joyfnl sung the "Stars of Morn."
 O'er a | world's first | rising | dawn.
- Songs of sweeter, wilder glory,
 Rose from heavenly | choirs a- | gain;
 Shepherds heard the pleasing story,
 Sounding high o'er | Bethlehem's | plain;
 Angels utter, "Peace on earth,"
 Glad their | song at | Jesus' | birth

- 8. Still again are harp strings thrilling,
 Angel forms are | bending | low;
 While on earth proud hearts are willing
 At the Saviour's | feet to | bow,
 Sweet the song o'er sins forgiven,
 Swelling | through the | courts of | Heaven,
- 4. Yet once more—Redemption on led,
 And the ransomed | all come | home;
 Songs of earth with angels blended,
 Loud will roll 'neath | Heaven's high | dome;
 But the songs which saints will raise,
 Far ont | swell the | angel's | praise.

HYMN CHANT .- "Come, wandering sheep."

"Behold I, even I, will both search my sheep, and seek them out."-Ezzk. xxxiv. 11.



- Come, wandering sheep, O come!
 He'll bind thee | to his | breast;
 He'll bear thee to thy home,
 And lay thee | down to | rest:
 Oh, come then to his breast,
 This is a | blessed home:
 Come, wandering | sheep, O | come!
- 2. He saw thee stray, forlorn,
 And heard thee | faintly | cry,
 And on the tree of scorn
 For thee, he | deigned, to | die;
 What greater proof could he
 Give than to | seek the | tomb?
 Come, wandering | sheep, O | come |
- 3. He'll shield thee from alarms,
 And wilt thou | not be | blest?
 He'll bear thee in his arms.
 Thou bear him | on thy | breast.
 Oh, this is love—come, rest!
 This is a | blissful | doon—
 Come, wandering | sheep, O | come!

SI.

Praise ve the

Lord.

Praise ye the Lord,



Praise ve the Lord.

"It

well.".

well."

Abboth														
Second Color Col	Abbott 162 Car	Па 21	1 Duffield	254 (Griffith	238	Lillian	122	Nashville	203	Rockingham	146	Tremont	213
Second Color Col	Abville 243 Cal	lm 15	Duke Street	146			Linoway	195	New York Tune	155	Rose tale	147	Frumpet	153
Albie Square 20 Cape there 20 Cape there 20 Cape there 21 Carriella 22 Cape there 23 Carriella 23 Carriella 24 Carriella 25 Lyon 25 Lyon 25 Lyon 25 Cape 26 Cape 27 Carriella 27 Carrielge 28 Cape 28 Cape 29 Cape 20 Cape 20 Cape 20 Cape 20 Cape 21 Cape 22 Cape 23 Cape 24 Cape 25 Cape 26 Cape 27 Cape 28 Cape 28 Cape 29 Cape	Ai 267 Cal	lu.net 16	4 Dundee	178	Hamburg	145	Lische:	210	North Star	175	Roswell	287 '	i'widght	2 0
Albie Square 20 Cape there 20 Cape there 20 Cape there 21 Carriella 22 Cape there 23 Carriella 23 Carriella 24 Carriella 25 Lyon 25 Lyon 25 Lyon 25 Cape 26 Cape 27 Carriella 27 Carrielge 28 Cape 28 Cape 29 Cape 20 Cape 20 Cape 20 Cape 20 Cape 21 Cape 22 Cape 23 Cape 24 Cape 25 Cape 26 Cape 27 Cape 28 Cape 28 Cape 29 Cape	Aimwell 2 4 Car	na 31	17 Duquoine	285	Ham len	207	Loomis	2::5	Nuremburg	23.	Rubia	ატე '	Tyrol	156
Alexanol 10 Carpenter 13 Earfella 13 Largenter 15 Largenter 15 Carpenter 15 Carpenter 15 Carpenter 17 Largenter 17 Largenter 17 Largenter 17 Largenter 17 Largenter 17 Largenter 18 Largenter 18 Largenter 18 Largenter 18 Largenter 18 Largenter 18 Largenter 19 Largen	Albion Square 208 Cap	pe Kace 20	Duttou											
Alexanol 10 Carpenter 13 Earfella 13 Largenter 15 Largenter 15 Carpenter 15 Carpenter 15 Carpenter 17 Largenter 17 Largenter 17 Largenter 17 Largenter 17 Largenter 17 Largenter 18 Largenter 18 Largenter 18 Largenter 18 Largenter 18 Largenter 18 Largenter 19 Largen	Alcer m 307 Car	ptivity 12	25	. 1	Harmony Chant	130	Lute	165	Oak	246	Ryle	175	Union Dale	154
Alesta 12 Cascades 16 Escenda 17 Hathway 220 Lyra 13 Old Hundredt 15 Sangamb 160	Alderway 131 Car	rpenter 13	33 Earlville	136	ll irwed	238	Lynch	247	Oathir	1.5			Ura .in	217
Alesia 126 Caseade 162 Eucewei 172 Hathway 226 Lyra 150 Olem. 18 Sangamo 156 Alesia 170 230 Case 172 Edata. 154 Hanter, 20 Alesia 170 250 Castebro & 12 Edata. 154 Hanter, 20 Alesia 257 Castebro & 1. 18 Edivin. 20 Hartleigh 167 Manasch. 550 Org. 20 Alvan 257 Castebro & 1. 18 Edivin. 20 Hartleigh 167 Manasch. 550 Org. 20 Alvan 257 Castebro & 1. 18 Edivin. 20 Hartleigh 167 Manasch. 550 Org. 20 Ameria 290 Cedar Vale 14 Edata. 247 Hattlaide 12 Manuel. 500 Office 244 Seaford. 158 Varine, 151 Ameria 290 Cedar Vale 14 Edata. 247 Hattlaide. 12 Manuel. 500 Office 244 Seaford. 158 Varine, 151 Ameria 290 Cedar Vale 14 Edata. 247 Hattlaide. 12 Manuel. 500 Office 248 Seaford. 158 Varine, 152 Ameria 242 Celestin. 214 Edata. 247 Hattlaide. 12 Manuel. 500 Office 248 Seaford. 508 Varines. 508 Anster. 344 Celestin. 214 Edata. 159 Hattlaide. 150 Office 248 Seaford. 508 Varines. 508 Arabica. 150 Cephas. 144 Edata. 271 Hattlaide. 250 Varbeck. 151 Ortowall. 151 O	Alexander 153 Car	rric 19	Eastman	166	Haswell	2.5	Lvo.is	1.85	Ocean	1.3	Sanfor I	213	Uxbridge	146
Alston. 1.3 Casa. 14.6 Elm. vid. 23 Harrhatone. 15.5 Maitland. 16 Otten. 1 to Saxonumb 20 Valley Spring 20 Alston. 1.3 Casa. 14.8 Elm. vid. 23 Harrhatone. 15.5 Maitland. 16 Otten. 1 to Saxon 16 Van Norman 20 Aradi 24.6 Casa. 25 Elan 27.0 Harthatone. 15.5 Maitland 16 Otten. 1 to Saxonumb 20 Casa 25 Elan 27.0 Harthatone. 15.5 Maitland 16 Otten. 1 to Saxonumb 20 Casa 25 Elan 27.0 Harthatone 21.5 Mainland 20 Casa 25 Elan 27.0 Harthatone 21.5 Mainland 20 Casa 25 Elan 27.0 Harthatone 21.5 Mainland 21.6 Casa 2	Alexina	scade	2 Eberwein	172 1	llathaway	5.53	Lyra	100	O1 !en	1 9	Sangamol	176	0	
Alston. 1.4 Gussia. 44 Elma ids. 245 Harthstone. 155 Mattland. 157 Olean. 1.6 Saxon. 161 Van Norman. 259 Afrah. 257 Castlebrok. 1.1 S Edwin. 259 Harthstone. 157 Mattland. 150 Olya. 255 Appreville. 113 Varian. 150 Ameria. 290 Ceder Vale. 1.4 Eland. 244 Hebron. 114 Maple Wood. 1.1 Olmutz. 101 Schadopol. 250 Venice. 594 Ausrice. 244 Cedeva. 245 Edwin. 144 Eland. 244 Hebron. 114 Maple Wood. 1.1 Olmutz. 101 Schadopol. 250 Venice. 594 Ausrica. 244 Cedeva. 241 Edwin. 151 Eland. 250 Marbeck. 115 Orbarah. 278 Security. 170 Venice. 594 Ausrica. 244 Cedeva. 241 Edwin. 151 Hebron. 114 Maple Wood. 1.1 Orbarah. 278 Security. 170 Venice. 151 Ausrica. 134 Clapel Wood. 1.0 Elaworth. 151 Hebron. 151 March. 151 Orbarah. 178 Selgrid. 1.5 Victoria. 157 Ausrica. 134 Clapel Wood. 1.0 Elaworth. 151 Hebron. 151 Hebron. 152 Clapel Wood. 1.1 Orbarah. 152 Clapel													Valley Spring	150
Archanger	Allston 124 Cas	ssia 14	3 Edm ands	245]	Hearthstone	155	Maitland	167	Olcan	1 6	Saxon	161	Van Norman	210
Ameria. 234 Care. 25 Elan. 27 Hashisde. 12 Mape . 190 Olivet. 244 Senford. 128 Variey. 770 Ameria. 246 Cadra Vale. 14 Eland. 244 Eleford. 11 Mape . 11 Mape . 100 Schastopel. 270 Venice. 264 Aureia. 244 Cadra . 214 Elord. 214 Elord. 214 Elord. 215 Mape . 214 Elord. 214 Elord. 215 Mape . 214 Elord. 214 Elord. 215 Mape .	Alvah 257 Cas	stlebrosk 1	S Edwina	2051	Heartleigh	161	M masseh	251	Olga	255	Saversville	173	Varina	181
Augric 29 Celar Vale 14 Eland 247 [Lebron. 11 Maple Wood 11 Olmutz 20 Sebastopol. 27 Venice. 261	Amilia 284 Car	ve 27	3 Elan	270.1	Heathside	122	Ma juel	190	Olivet	214	Seaford	103	Varlev	570
Austral. 244 Gefron. 255 Elirel. 224 H degr Thorn. 133 March. 157 O-brain. 223 Security 120 Verbura. 225 Austral. 224 Gefstus. 214 Elizer. 225 H. 120 Verbura. 225 August. 130 Copius. 145 Elizer. 225 H. 120 Verbura. 237 Olicy. 237 Stannon. 135 Vineval. 140 August. 245 Elizer.	Amenia 200 Ced	dar Vale 13	4 Eland	247 1	Imbron	147	Maple Wood	15	Olmutz	501	Schastonol	270	Venice.	264
August	Austica 144 Ced	dron 25	ij Eldre l	284 1	Hedge Thorn	130	Marah	157	Orhrah	203	Security	120	Verdura	902
Angell 110 Cephas 144 Clasles 27 I Inselheen 53 Marcle 27 Ottey 275 Snainon. 155 Vinewall 460 Articols. 152 Clapel Wood. 15 Clapel Wood. 15 Clapel Wood. 15 Clapel Wood. 16 Clapel Wood. 16 Clapel Wood. 17 March 17 Ottawa. 139 Shrwill. 255 Vinton. 163 Clapel Wood. 18 Clapel Wood. 19 Clapel Wood. 19 Clapel Wood. 29 March 19 Clapel Wood. 19 Clapel Wood. 29 March 25 Palm. 19 Stilly. 220 Wabash. 28 Asheroft. 234 Chestaut Wood. 14 Ephraim. 20 Highwood. 29 Matti on. 19 Palmerston. 137 Stiver Ureck. 15 Walden. 155 Asheroft. 234 Chestaut Wood. 14 Ephraim. 20 Highwood. 29 Matti on. 19 Palmerston. 137 Stiver Ureck. 15 Walden. 155 Asheroft. 13 Erith. 234 Histon. 25 Maywool. 17 Palmyra. 155 Stiver Harp. 22 Walses. 155 Angest. 134 Clark Street. 15 Erman. 131 Holge. 26 Maywool. 17 Palmyra. 155 Stiver Harp. 22 Walses. 155 Angest. 15 Clark Street. 15 Erman. 131 Holge. 26 Maywool. 17 Palmyra. 155 Stiver Harp. 22 Walses. 155 Angest. 15 Clark Street. 15 Erman. 131 Holge. 26 Maywool. 17 Palmyra. 155 Stiver Harp. 22 Walses. 155 Angest. 15 Clark Street. 15 Erman. 131 Holge. 26 Maywool. 17 Palmyra. 155 Stiver Harp. 22 Walses. 155 Angest. 15 Clark Street. 15 Erman. 131 Holge. 26 Maywool. 17 Palmyra. 155 Walser. 150 Angest. 15 Clark Street. 15 Erman. 131 Holge. 26 Maywool. 17 Palmyra. 155 Walser. 150 Angest. 150 Angest. 150 Angest. 150 Angest. 150 Walser. 150 Angest. 150 Ang	A neterdim 943 Cel	estus 21	4 Elford	19 . 1	felma	200	Marbeck	111	Ortonville	173	Sedewick	106	Victoria	157
Artioch. 152 Chiapel Wood. 16. illisvorth. 131 Harbst. 222 Marlow. 173 Ottawa. 133 Sh.rwiu. 252 Vinton. 683 Archwell. 144 Chiaplet. 195 Elimille. 2 2 Heywood. 273 Maro ior. 197 Artioch. 124 Chiaplet. 195 Elimille. 2 2 Heywood. 273 Maro ior. 197 Artioch. 124 Chiaplet. 195 Elimille. 2 2 Heywood. 273 Maro ior. 197 Artioch. 224 Chestruit Wood. 141 Ephraim. 2 2 0 Highwood. 2 39 M til on. 197 Asten. 134 Christine. 1 1 Erith. 233 Hi ton. 263 Maywool. 11 Palmyra. 185 Shver Harp. 2 5 Wales. 155 Asten. 134 Christine. 1 1 Erith. 233 Hi ton. 263 Maywool. 11 Palmyra. 185 Shver Harp. 2 5 Wales. 155 Asten. 134 Christine. 1 1 Erith. 234 Hi ton. 263 Maywool. 11 Palmyra. 185 Shver Harp. 2 5 Wales. 155 Asten. 234 Chiantis. 1 1 Erith. 234 Hi ton. 2 2 1 Maro. 2 2 1 Pane. 2 5 Espiman. 2 5 Wales. 155 Artioch. 2 2 1 Ext. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Apadl 170 Cer	nhas 14	12 Eleslie	27 : 1	Limeldeen	131	Marde	297	Otley	275	Suannon	185	Vinowali	3.40
Arciwell. 114 Chaplet. 195 Elawille. 22 Heyrood. 27 Maro iter. 177 Arciwell. 200 Charter. 156 Elbington. 195 High and 511 Marry. 22 Palesto. 528 Shiring Shore. 235 Aronia. 210 Charnery. 21 Elbington. 201 High Rock. 11 Marry. 22 Palesto. 528 Shiring Shore. 235 Aronia. 210 Charnery. 21 Elbington. 201 High Rock. 11 Marry. 22 Palesto. 110 Sielly. 25 Walden. 285 Aronia. 210 Charnery. 21 Elbington. 201 High Rock. 11 Marry. 22 Palesto. 110 Sielly. 25 Walden. 285 Aronia. 210 Charnery. 21 Elbington. 201 High Rock. 11 Marry. 22 Palesto. 110 Sielly. 25 Walden. 253 Augusta. 124 Clark Street. 15 Ernan. 131 Holge. 204 McGrego. 224 Paul. 208 Spelman. 257 Walter. 523 Augusta. 124 Clark Street. 15 Ernan. 131 Holge. 204 McGrego. 224 Paul. 208 Spelman. 257 Walter. 523 Aronia. 226 Clayton. 27 Elbington. 150 Highers. 140 McGrego. 224 Paul. 208 Spelman. 257 Walter. 524 Aronia. 246 Clomatis. 109 Evan. 151 Highers. 172 McPhersol. 150 Parsol. 271 Spring Time. 155 Ward. 145 Aronia. 165 Cleveland. 176 Even. 150 Highers. 172 McPhersol. 150 Parsol. 271 Spring Time. 155 Ware. 271 Balerma. 170 Corrin. 20 Ewer. 20 Elbern. 21 Ewer. 20 Elbern. 21 Ewer. 20 Elbern. 22 Ewer. 22 Ewer. 20 Elbern. 22 Ewer. 22 Ewer. 22 Elbern.	Antioch 182 (the	and Wood 16	dillsworth	19) 1	Larbst	900	Marlow	173	Offinwa	139	Sharwin	065	Cinton	0.02
Aria. 200 Charter. 150 [Line. 153 Highland. 311 Marry. 222 Palesto. 254 Shiring Shore. 233 Asheroft. 234 Chestnut Wood. 141 Ephraim. 2 0 Highwood. 250 Matti on. 155 Palim. 119 Selly. 2-0 Wabash. 988 Asheroft. 234 Chestnut Wood. 141 Ephraim. 2 0 Highwood. 250 Matti on. 150 Palim. 119 Selly. 2-0 Wabash. 185 Asheroft. 234 Christine. 115 Brits. 20 Histon. 253 Maywool. 171 Palimyra. 185 Silver Harp. 255 Walden. 185 Adagast. 1-34 Clark Street. 271 Ear In. 156 Histon. 253 Maywool. 171 Palimyra. 185 Silver Harp. 255 Walden. 185 Adagast. 1-34 Clark Street. 271 Ear In. 156 Histon. 253 Maywool. 171 Palimyra. 185 Silver Harp. 257 Walder. 253 Adagast. 1-34 Clark Street. 271 Ear In. 156 Histon. 253 Maywool. 171 Palimyra. 185 Silver Harp. 257 Walder. 2-50 Adagast. 1-34 Clark Street. 271 Ear In. 156 Histon. 254 McGregor. 2-52 Pales. 2-53 Spiring. 257 Walder. 2-53 Area. 163 Cleveland. 150 Even. 150 Histon. 152 Pales. 152 Pales. 253 Spiring. 153 Wardwell. 153 Area. 163 Cleveland. 150 Even. 150 Histon. 154 Med. 154 Med. 157 Pales. 254 Spiring. 154 Wardwell. 155 Baldea. 292 Coro aston. 18-	Archivall 134 Ch	aplet 19	8 El nville	2 2 1	levwood	907	Maronier	1 17	O Community of the Comm	200	Shi 1.1	0.60	Cieta	6.0
Asheroff. 224 Chestuit Wood. 114 Epiraim. 270 High Rock. 171 Marvin. 205 Fulm. 119 Stelly. 2-0 Wabash. 288 Asheroff. 224 Chestuit Wood. 114 Epiraim. 270 Highwood. 2-80 Matto od. 117 Falmyra. 185 Styer Harp. 2-25 Waldes. 185 Asten. 134 Christine. 1-3 Erith. 223 Hillston. 263 Maywood. 171 Palmyra. 185 Styer Harp. 2-25 Waldes. 185 Asten. 134 Christine. 1-3 Erith. 223 Hillston. 263 Maywood. 171 Palmyra. 185 Styer Harp. 2-25 Waldes. 185 Asten. 134 Christine. 1-3 Erith. 223 Hillston. 263 Maywood. 171 Palmyra. 185 Styer Harp. 2-25 Waldes. 185 Asten. 2-1 Collister. 1-1 Erith. 191 Hodge. 2-1 Medica. 2-1 Medi	Arist 905 Che	artar 15	d Floine	183.1	lighland	311	Martyo	600	Palesto	OKA.	Shining Shore	020	V 1500	200
Asten. 234 Christine. 13 Erish. 220 Highwood. 259 Mitio ol. 10 Palmerston. 137 Silver Creek. 15 Walden. 155 Augusta. 13 Christine. 13 Erish. 221 Hi ton. 126 Maywool. 117 Palmerston. 137 Silver Creek. 15 Walden. 155 Augusta. 134 Clark Street. 13 Ernan. 131 Hodge. 304 McGrago. 224 Paul. 25 Spelman. 277 Walter. 52 Augusta. 134 Clark Street. 13 Ernan. 131 Hodge. 304 McGrago. 224 Paul. 25 Spelman. 277 Walter. 52 Augusta. 134 Clark Street. 13 Ernan. 131 Hodge. 304 McGrago. 224 Paul. 25 Spelman. 277 Walter. 52 Augusta. 140 Clark Street. 130 Ward. 145 Augusta. 140 Clark Street. 140 Hodge. 140 Clark Street. 140 Clark Street. 140 Hodge. 140 Clark Street. 140 Watch Town. 25 Spelman. 150 Corp. 140 Watch Town. 25 Spelman. 150 Watch Town. 25 Spelman. 25 Spelman. 26 Spelman. 26 Spelman. 25	Amonia 919 Ch	unnear 91	Elsington	192 1	High Rock	171	Margin	265	Pilm	110	Sicily		T'abach	000
Asten. 134 Christine. 1/3 Frith. 233 Hi ton. 263 Maywool. 177 Palmyra. 185 Silver Harp. 225 Wales. 155 Augusta. 124 Clark Street. 15 15 15 16 17 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19	Acheroft 924 (th	activit Wood 11	1 Enhrum	2 0 1	Highwood	930	Matti on	100	Palmaretan	127	Allegar ('rag's	181	Walden	255
Augusta. 124 Clark Street. 154 Erna. 131 Bodge. 304 McGrego. 223 Paul. 225 Spelman. 257 Walter. 532 Augusta. 125 Claybon. 271 Ba 12. 196 Hiddernes. 143 McHerso. 145 Pearso. 145 Pearso. 274 Spray. 134 Wardwell. 551 Ava. 244 Clamatis. 169 Evan. 181 Horters. 152 McHerso. 146 Pearso. 274 Spray. 134 Wardwell. 551 Ava. 245 Claybon. 275 Ever. 260 History. 274 Medadw. 12. Petil. 223 Spring Time. 136 Warre. 221 Bulletin. 275 Ever. 275 Ever. 276 Horts. 276 Ever. 276 Horts. 277 Ever. 278 Ever. 278 Ever. 279 Ever	Astron 124 (Use	eistine 1:	2 Peth	933 1	Histor	062	Unruron I	177	Palmera	105	Silver Discourses	008	Waldelline	150
Autumn 226 Clayton 271 Est 18 196 Holderness 249 McPherson 156 Pearson 271 Est 272 McPherson 156 Pearson 273 Estray 137 Wardwell 157 Evice 197 Evice 197 Hyde Park 144 Meadow 12 Petil 223 Spring Thue 155 Ware 273 McPherson 274 Evice 274 McPherson 275 McPher	Augusta 154 Cla	who Street 19	Ernon	121 1	lodge	201	MaGrazo	9.11	Paul	100	independent	055	Wales	655
Avea. 163 Cleveland. 197 Evleca 191 Hyde Park. 154 Mead.w. 12. Petal. 223 Spring True. 156 Ware. 271 Badea. 292 Coro autou. 18. Deria. 24 Med.w. 12. Petal. 223 Spring True. 156 Ware. 271 Badea. 292 Coro autou. 18. Deria. 24 Melopens. 246 Phileo. 149 Statley. 159 Warsen. 166 Balem. 170 Corria. 207 Paling. 215 Initior. 125 Mevills. 144 Platied. 293 Stat. 149 Watch Tower. 292 Balim. 130 Corylus. 149 Paul. 141 Litervals. 157 Meribal. 209 Platie. 293 Stat. 149 Watch Tower. 292 Barbaild. 147 Cottage. 292 Perfect. 141 Heaville. 157 Meribal. 209 Plat. 209 State Street. 151 Wayne. 244 Barbaild. 145 Cowley. 212 Perside. 314 Halian Hym. 257 Meribal. 258 Physics. 159 Hym. 258 Physics. 159 Weil. 258 Barrington. 255 Corafebury. 154 Polson. 262 Barrington. 255 Corafebury. 154 Polson. 262 Bayell. 244 Crayon. 241 Protect. 249 Milto. 157 Portugo sellym. 16, Stow. 214 Whilere. 158 Bayell. 244 Crayon. 245 Profession. 262 Milto. 157 Portugo sellym. 16, Stow. 214 Whilere. 158 Bayell. 244 Crayon. 245 Profession. 262 Milto. 157 Portugo sellym. 16, Stow. 214 Whilere. 158 Bayell. 244 Crayon. 245 Profession. 253 Joylul Song. 215 Mirchell. 158 Prantiss. 273 St. A. ms. 175 Whitee. 158 Bayell. 244 Crayon. 245 Profession. 253 Joylul Song. 215 Mirchell. 158 Prantiss. 273 St. A. ms. 175 Whitee. 164 Baech Cliff. 153 Crestine. 245 Forest Hills. 253 Joniper. 124 Missionary Hyn. 144 Priceco. 144 St. Bernard. 245 Wickbam. 175 Ballover. 157 Cythera. 158 Frankli Square. 165 Kainn. 253 Miranno. 24 Pyrola. 14 St. Bernard. 245 Wickbam. 175 Ballover. 157 Cythera. 158 Grandon. 166 Lacordaire. 254 Winterno. 247 Pyrola. 14 St. Bernard. 245 Wickbam. 175 Ballover. 257 Datura. 1.0 Gentian. 161 Lacordaire. 254 Winterno. 247 Pyrola. 14 St. Bernard. 245 Window. 259 Ballow. 257 Datura. 1.0 Gentian. 161 Lacordaire. 254 Winterno. 257 Pyrol. 14 St. Bernard. 158 Winterno. 158 Biglow. 257 Datura. 1.0 Gentian. 161 Lacordaire. 254 Winterno. 257 Pyrol. 14 St. Bernard. 158 Winterno. 158 Biglow. 257 Datura. 1.0 Gentian. 161 Lacordaire. 257 Winterno. 25	Autuma 900 (1)	TE Street 17	1 Fre 11	106 1	Haldown own	010	Melono	. 2)	Dwg	9 6	Suiman	1.00	Walter	:93
Area 163 Cleveland 197 Erleca 119 Hyde Park 124 Mead.w 12 Petal 223 Spring Tane 156 Waren 221	Autum1 220 Ula		A East, Hearness	100 1	1 olderness	160	McLiche,	100	Dagge	3 0	pires	10.5	Ward	145
Collister. 21 Ewer. 200 Meed. 33 Petite. 223 Spurgeon. 297 Warren. 506	A.Va 241 UI3		Fig. End.	100 1	Hortenso	1.72	Mernerso I	1.0	Det.1	0.10	spray	1.55	vardwell	:51
Balerma 170 Corrin 1.0 Faling 215 Imitor 125 Me ville 147 Plaisted 203 Star 149 Wassea 135 Balerma 139 Corylus 140 Faul 141 Interval 137 Meribal 206 Plant 269 State Street 141 Walls 147 Cottage 148 Federal Street 141 Fring 135 Meroe 124 Pleided 158 Stephens 171 Wayne 244 Banvard 227 Covington 229 Ferris 110 Island Glen 150 Megtoavilie 221 Pleyel's Hymn 222 Stillwater 151 Weep not 582 Barbauld 144 Cowley 221 Freside 314 Italian Hymn 244 Mildred 149 Plymouth 138 Stony Brook 159 Weel 272 Barraard 250 Cowper 189 Flower Vase 130 Ives 218 Mills 271 Pozza 171 Storm 123 Wellmore 153 Barringto 253 Craftsbury 134 Folsom 262 Jamaica 157 Min.ie 275 Prairie Field 170 Stuyler 241 White Plains 155 Beech Cliff 143 Crestent Lake 185 Forbestow 252 Jamaica 157 Min.ie 275 Prairie Field 170 Stuyler 241 White Plains 155 Beech Cliff 143 Crestifac 244 Forset Hills 250 Juniper 124 Missionary Hymn 144 Fit even 144 St. Bernard 245 Wickbam 175 Beech Cliff 143 Crestifac 244 Forset Hills 250 Juniper 124 Missionary Hymn 144 Fit even 144 St. Bernard 245 Wickbam 175 Beech Cliff 143 Crestifac 244 Forset Hills 250 Juniper 124 Missionary Hymn 144 Fit even 144 St. Bernard 245 Wickbam 175 Beech Cliff 145 Cylern 185 Frankli Square 165 Kalna 254 Montarno 24 Pyrela 1.1 Summit 11 Williston 145 Beech Cliff 145 Cylern 185 Frankli Square 165 Kalna 254 Montarno 24 Pyrela 1.1 Summit 11 Williston 156 Beech Cliff 144 Decandria 145 Golden 147 Windraph 147 Bird 149 Decandria 148 Golden 147 Windraph 147 Bird 149 Decandria 148 Golden 147 Gontar 147 Golden 147 Windraph 147 Bird 149 Decandria 148 Golden 148 Golden 148 Golden 149 Decandria 149 Golden 144 Lacordair 149 Golden 144 Golden 144 Decandria 145 Golden 144 Lacordair 144 Mount Vernon 249 Restand 147 Windraph 147 Windraph 147 Bird 144 Decand	Aveaa 103 Cle	verand	TEVICE.I	0/0	Tyde Park	124	Meadow	12.	Data	0.30	spring Time	155	Ware	2: 1
Balerma. 179 Corrin. 50 / Farling. 215 Imitor. 125 Me wills. 14 Plaisted. 203 Starl. 149 Watch Tower. 294 Balm. 139 Corylus. 140 Fault. 142 Interval. 137 Merbal. 206 Plant. 260 State Street. 101 Watts. 127 Bucker. 177 Cottago. 214 Forest. 114 Farling. 155 Meroe. 124 Pleiades. 156 Stephens. 179 Wayne. 244 Barvard. 227 Covingtoo. 222 Ferris. 101 Island Glen. 155 Meroe. 124 Pleiades. 156 Stephens. 179 Wayne. 244 Barbauld. 124 Cowley. 224 Fireside. 314 Italian Hymn. 224 Mildred. 139 Plymouth. 123 Stony Brook. 150 Well. 272 Barbauld. 124 Cowley. 224 Fireside. 314 Italian Hymn. 224 Mildred. 139 Plymouth. 123 Stony Brook. 150 Well. 272 Barrard. 255 Cowper. 185 Flower vac. 131 ves. 218 Mills. 271 Poza. 171 Storm. 123 Wellmore. 153 Barringto. 255 Craftsbury. 134 Folson. 202 Jamaica. 157 Mills. 271 Portago sellym. 16. Stow. 271 Wheeler. 144 Baynell. 224 Crayon. 234 Forest. 134 Forest. 135 Storm. 202 Jamaica. 157 Mills. 275 Portago sellym. 16. Stow. 271 Wheeler. 145 Bascon Light. 214 Crescent Lake. 155 Forestown. 255 Joylul Song. 215 Mirbell. 158 Prartis. 273 St. Ams. 175 Whitney. 164 Bascon Light. 214 Crescent Lake. 245 Forest Initis. 255 Janiper. 123 Missolary Hym. 144 Priceton. 145 St. Bernard. 245 Whitey. 164 Beech Clift. 133 Crestified. 245 Forest Initis. 255 Janiper. 123 Missolary Hym. 144 Priceton. 145 St. Bernard. 245 Whitey. 164 Beech Clift. 135 Frankli Stagate. 165 Kalm. 251 Minmouth. 233 Pyac. 17 Summit. 11 Wildston. 165 Bescher. 157 Cythern. 135 Frankli Stagate. 165 Kalm. 251 Minmouth. 233 Pyac. 17 Summit. 11 Wildston. 165 Bescher. 157 Cythern. 158 Frankli Stagate. 165 Kalm. 251 Mountain. 165 Summit. 11 Wildston. 165 Bescher. 157 Cythern. 158 Frankli Stagate. 165 Kalm. 251 Mountain. 165 Summit. 165 Summit. 178 Wildston. 165 Bescher. 157 Cythern. 158 Frankli Stagate. 165 Kalm. 251 Mountain. 165 Summit. 165 Summit. 178 Wildston. 165					S2 -	024	Meed	19	Dellic	213	purgeon	2076	varren	:06
Bailm 130 Corylus 140 Faul 142 Intervals 137 Meribals 200 Plant 269 State Street 101 Wars 127	Badea 292 Cor	ro lation	. 13 3*	OIE I	beria	2.14	Melopene	1.41	Pillido	140	sta iley	159	assca	136
Banker 177 Cottage 148 Federal Street 147 Fring 1.5 Merco 134 Pleiades 158 Stephens 173 Wayne 244 Banvard 227 Covington 229 Ferris 1.09 Island Glen 150 Megtoavilie 221 Pleyel's Ilyana 22 Stillwater 184 Weep not 583 Barbauld 114 Cowley 221 Fireside 314 Italian Hymn 244 Mildred 149 Plymouth 138 Stony Brook 159 Well 772 7	Balerma 117 Cor	rrin	rading	215 1	mitor	1.79	We Mile	141	Plaisted	203	starl	149	Watch Tower	224
Barbauld 14 Cowley 22f Ferris 1.0 Island Glen 15 Megtoavilie 22f Pleyel's Iyun. 2 2 Stillwater 184 Veep not. 53	Balm 139 Cor	ylus 1-4	Faul I	143 1	atervals	134	Meribali	200	Plant	269 :	State Street	.01	Vatts	127
Barbauld 14 Cowley 21 Freside 314 Isalian Hymn 244 Mildred 139 Plymouth 138 Stony Brook 159 Well 272	Binker 111 Cot	tage	S rederal Street	146 1	rying	1.50	Meroe	154	Piciades	158	stephens	LiJ	Wayne	244
Barriard 25 Cowper 183 Flower Vate 134 Ives 218 Mills 21 Pozza 171 Storm 123 Wellmore 153	Banvard 227 Cov	vington 23	Ferns	133 1	sland Glen	153	Megtonville	2:1	Pleyel's Hyma	2 :2 :	Stillwater	ISI	Vcep not	283
Bayerington 251 Craftsbury 154 Folsom 262 Mito 157 Fortugu se Hym. 6. Stow 211 Wheeler 144 Eryon 241 Crayon 241 Foot. 252 Jamaica 155 Minaie 215 Prairie Field. 170 Stuyler 241 White Plains. 155 Banco 1.152 t. 214 Crescert Lake 15. Forbestown 253 Joytul Song 215 Mirbell 158 Prentis 273 St. Ams. 175 Whitney 164 Beech Cliff. 143 Crestfile. 245 Forest Hills. 232 Juniper. 12 Missionary Hym. 144 Frinceton 144 St. Bernard 245 Wickbarn 175 Beecher 194 Croton Falis. 175 Fowlerville. 133 Missionary Hym. 144 Frinceton 144 St. Bernard 245 Wickbarn 175 Beecher 194 Croton Falis. 175 Fowlerville. 133 Missionary Hym. 144 Frinceton 144 St. Bernard 245 Wickbarn 175 Milagen 175 Mi	Barbauld 124 Cov	wley 24	1 Fireside	314 1	talian Hymn	244	Mildred	103	Plymouth	138	Stony Brook	159	Well	273
Basco Light 24 Crayon 231 Foot 202 Jamaica 15 Minha 25 Partire Field 170 Stayler 24 White Plains 155	Birnard 25J Cow	vper	Flower Va.e	139 1	Ves	218	Mills	21 2	Poliza	111	storm	153	Wellmore	153
Basco Light 24 Crayon 231 Foot 202 Jamaica 15 Minha 25 Partire Field 170 Stayler 24 White Plains 155	Barringto 251 Cra	aftsbury 18	4 Folsom	263			Miito 1	157	Portugu se Hym.i	16.	Stow :	211	Wheeler	144
Beech Cliff. 13 Grestliae. 243 Forest Hills. 239 Juniper. 129 Missionary Hyn. 14 Priceton. 134 St. Bernard. 245 Wickbam. 175 Beecher. 194 Croton Falls. 175 Fowlerville. 103 Mizpah. 230 Pyne. 159 St. Thomas. 201 Wilde. 165 Belltower. 137 Cythern. 183 Frankli Square. 165 Kalma. 253 Monmouth. 233 Pyne. 1.7 Sammit. 1.1 Williston. 145 Beneveato. 229 Frederick. 244 Ktotah. 294 Montarno. 2.4 Pyrol 1.7 Sunderling. 256 Will you go. 278 Bethany. 243 Dulna. 251 Study House. 254 Montalm. 252 Montealm. 363 Sunayside. 141 Williston. 210 Bidwell. 261 Dalston. 220 Genges. 206 Morning. 316 Quartz Hill. 126 Sylenham. 236 Wilmot. 220 Biglow. 219 Daubury. 219 Genaro. 258 Laban. 220 Morrison. 217 Radelife. 235 Windhau. 125 Winchell. 187 Billow. 237 Datura. 1.0 Gentian. 161 Lacordaire. 2.5 Morrison. 217 Radelife. 235 Windhau. 147 Bird. 194 Day Spring. 122 Gilmanton. 176 Lakeland. 154 Moss Side. 336 Raphael. 129 Talfourd. 177 Winding Path. 176 Bilssfield. 141 Decadria. 138 Gilddon. 1.38 Lamb. 186 Motthwet. 205 Rednond. 172 Tenant. 177 Winding. 269 Bonar. 200 Dedham. 173 Goldbeck. 248 La Mira. 165 Mount. 225 Rednond. 172 Tenant. 177 Winston. 184 Boylston. 201 Denfield. 180 Golden Sky. 260 Landholm. 183 Mount. 265 Rednond. 172 Tenant. 177 Winston. 184 Brewort. 271 Denfield. 135 Denier. 174 Gone. 227 Laurell. 131 Mount. 130 Restland. 251 Tenauri. 131 Won. 274 Brewort. 274 Denis. 202 Goodwin. 241 Laurell. 131 Mount. 131 Restland. 251 Thayer. 166 Brewort. 272 Denis. 203 Goodwin. 241 Laurell. 131 Mount. 132 Restland. 251 Thayer. 166 Brewort. 228 Diapason. 119 Green. 261 Lebano. 161 Murray Hill. 236 Reton. 273 Tenauri. 137 Standaus. 245 Montalm. 24	B tywell 24! Cra	iyon 23	1 Foot	262 J	amaica	15.	M13.ne	210	Prairie Field	170:	Stuvier '	247	Chite Plains.	155
Beech Cliff. 13 Grestliae. 243 Forest Hills. 239 Juniper. 129 Missionary Hyn. 14 Priceton. 134 St. Bernard. 245 Wickbam. 175 Beecher. 194 Croton Falls. 175 Fowlerville. 103 Mizpah. 230 Pyne. 159 St. Thomas. 201 Wilde. 165 Belltower. 137 Cythern. 183 Frankli Square. 165 Kalma. 253 Monmouth. 233 Pyne. 1.7 Sammit. 1.1 Williston. 145 Beneveato. 229 Frederick. 244 Ktotah. 294 Montarno. 2.4 Pyrol 1.7 Sunderling. 256 Will you go. 278 Bethany. 243 Dulna. 251 Study House. 254 Montalm. 252 Montealm. 363 Sunayside. 141 Williston. 210 Bidwell. 261 Dalston. 220 Genges. 206 Morning. 316 Quartz Hill. 126 Sylenham. 236 Wilmot. 220 Biglow. 219 Daubury. 219 Genaro. 258 Laban. 220 Morrison. 217 Radelife. 235 Windhau. 125 Winchell. 187 Billow. 237 Datura. 1.0 Gentian. 161 Lacordaire. 2.5 Morrison. 217 Radelife. 235 Windhau. 147 Bird. 194 Day Spring. 122 Gilmanton. 176 Lakeland. 154 Moss Side. 336 Raphael. 129 Talfourd. 177 Winding Path. 176 Bilssfield. 141 Decadria. 138 Gilddon. 1.38 Lamb. 186 Motthwet. 205 Rednond. 172 Tenant. 177 Winding. 269 Bonar. 200 Dedham. 173 Goldbeck. 248 La Mira. 165 Mount. 225 Rednond. 172 Tenant. 177 Winston. 184 Boylston. 201 Denfield. 180 Golden Sky. 260 Landholm. 183 Mount. 265 Rednond. 172 Tenant. 177 Winston. 184 Brewort. 271 Denfield. 135 Denier. 174 Gone. 227 Laurell. 131 Mount. 130 Restland. 251 Tenauri. 131 Won. 274 Brewort. 274 Denis. 202 Goodwin. 241 Laurell. 131 Mount. 131 Restland. 251 Thayer. 166 Brewort. 272 Denis. 203 Goodwin. 241 Laurell. 131 Mount. 132 Restland. 251 Thayer. 166 Brewort. 228 Diapason. 119 Green. 261 Lebano. 161 Murray Hill. 236 Reton. 273 Tenauri. 137 Standaus. 245 Montalm. 24	Baacon Light 214 Cre	escent Lake 18	Forbestow.	253 J	loyful Song	215	Mirbell	188	Prentiss	273	St. A ms	178 '	Whitney	164
Billower 137 Cythern 183 Frankli 180a.c 165 Kalma 253 Monmouth 233 Pyac 1.7 Summin 1.1 Williston 145 Balevento 222 Frankli 180a.c 165 Kalma 253 Monmouth 233 Pyac 1.7 Summin 1.1 Williston 145 Balevento 222 Frankli 180a.c 165 Kalma 294 Montarno 2.4 Pyrola 1.7 Summin 1.1 Williston 145 Balavento 245 Dulna 251 Frederick 254 Katonah 294 Montarno 2.4 Pyrola 1.7 Sumderling 255 Will you go ? 278 Kilip 250 Montalm 160 Morning 316 Quartz Hill 126 Sylenham 226 William 120 Biglow 219 Daubury 219 Genaro 158 Laban 20 Morrie 2.9 Sylvania 125 Windhal 147 Bird 194 Day Spring 122 Gilmanton 176 Lakeland 154 Moss Side 336 Raphael 129 Talfourd 1.7 Windhal 147 Bird 141 Decandria 133 Gilddon 1.8 Lamb 186 Motthaven 258 Rectory Grove 249 Temple Place 197 Winshom 299 Bonar 290 Dedham 173 Goldbeck 248 La Mira 163 Mount 225 Rectory Grove 249 Temple Place 197 Winshom 184 Bower Shade 16 Deer Path 158 Golden Gate 141 Lambil 174 Mountain Land 15 Refuge 216 Teneriffe 158 Wirth 156 Bylston 201 Denifield 135 Denier 174 Gone 207 Lauda 271 Mount Moriah 103 Repose 229 Thaddeus 273 Woodgate 169 Brevort 224 Denis 202 Goodwin 244 Laurel Hill 144 Mount Vernon 250 Rest 145 Thanis 151 Woodgate 169 Brevort 224 Denis 202 Goodwin 244 Laurel Hill 144 Mount Vernon 250 Rest 145 Thanis 151 Woodgate 169 Brevort 224 Denis 202 Goodwin 244 Laurel Hill 144 Mount Vernon 250 Rest 145 Thanis 151 Woodgate 169 Brevort 225 Diapason 119 Grand Isle 13 Leach 31 Mirrillo 133 Resurgam 310 Thornton 197 Yeve 133 Braha 190 Dixson 195 Green 261 Lebanon 161 Mirray Hill 268 Reton 275 Thyer 145 Brahalis 140 Doom 227 Freen Hill 141 Lemis 151 Leband 51 Mirray 110 Restand 157 Referen 157 Zeneric 157	Beech Cliff 1:3 Cre	estliae 24	G Forest Hills	23) J	nniper	123	Missionary liv.n i	141	Princeto 1	154:	St. Bernard	245 1	Vickham	175
Balleverto 13f Cythern 185 Frankh Square 165 Kalna 151 Monmouth 233 Pyac 1 f Summin 11 Williston 155 Balevento 222 Frederick 224 Katonah 294 Montarno 2 4 Pyrola 1.7 Sunderling 256 Will you go 278 Bathany 245 Duha 251 Kilip 252 Montealm 161 Sundry 216 Sylenham 236 Will you go 278 Billow 219 Dubury 217 Genaro 258 Laban 207 Morrie 2.9 Sylvania 125 Winchell 187 Billow 237 Datura 1.0 Gentian 161 Lacordaire 2.5 Morrison 217 Radeliffe 235 Windhau 147 Billow 237 Datura 1.0 Gentian 161 Lacordaire 2.5 Morrison 217 Radeliffe 235 Windhau 147 Billow 237 Datura 138 Gilddon 138 Lamb 186 Motthaven 205 Rectory Grove 249 Temple Place 197 Winding Path 176 Bilssfield 141 Decandria 133 Gilddon 1.8 Lamb 186 Motthaven 205 Rectory Grove 249 Temple Place 197 Windson 184 Bower Shade 16 Deer Path 153 Golder 243 La Mira 163 Mount 225 Reduced 172 Tenart 177 Windson 184 Boylston 201 Denfield 180 Golden Sky 260 Landholm 153 Mount Ascension 236 Rcine 131 Terhune 137 Won 274 Brakefield 135 Denier 174 Gone 267 Laura 171 Mount Moriah 107 Repose 229 Thaddeus 273 Woodgate 169 Brevoort 212 Densis 202 Goodwin 241 Laurel Hill 141 Mount Vernon 230 Rest 146 Thanis 151 Woodgate 169 Brevoort 221 Densis 202 Goodwin 241 Laurel Hill 141 Mount Vernon 230 Rest 146 Thanis 151 Woodgate 169 Brevoort 221 Densis 202 Goodwin 241 Laurel Hill 141 Mount Vernon 230 Rest 146 Thanis 251 Thayer 166 Brevoort 222 Diapason 119 Grand Isle 13 Leach 30 Mount View 120 Restland 251 Thayer 166 Brevoort 225 Diapason 119 Grand Isle 13 Leach 30 Mount View 120 Restland 251 Thayer 166 Brevoort 120 Green 120	Bucher . 194 Cro	oto) Falis 17	Fowlerville	1655			Miznah	2 10	Pri reevate	120 :	t. Thomas	01	Wilde	1.65
Bathany 245 Dilna 251 Frederick 164 Kitolah 294 Montarno 244 Pyrol. 16 Sundarling 256 Will you go ? 278	B:llto ver 137 Cyt	thern 18	3 Frankli i Square	165 E	Kalına		Monmoath	2.33	Prac	7 3	Summit	1 11 1	Williston	168
Bithary 245 Dilna 251	Believento 2021		Frederick	10-11	Autonali	204	Montarno	2 4	Pyrola	1-7:	underling	256 1	Vill you go !	079
Bidwell 261 Dalston 2207 Grages 296	Bethany 245 Dul	lna 25	11	I	Xillip	4777 8	Montealm	165)			in an west La	1/1 1	A demonstr	18.1
Biglow 219 Daubury 213 Genaro 158 Laban 20' Morrie 2.9 Sylvania 125 Winchell 187	Bidwell 261 Dal	lsto.1 20	7 Ginges	206 -	-		Morning	316	Quartz Hill	126 :	Sylenham	236 1	Wilmot	2: 0
Billow 237 Datura 1-0 Gentian 161 Lacordaire 2.5 Morrison 2.17 Radeliffe 235 Windhau 147	Bigelow 219 Dat	ubury 21	3 Genaro	158 I	Laban						ylvania	125 1	Winchell	187
Blissfield 14 Decandria 135 Gliddon 1.8 Lamb 186 Motthaver 205 Rectory Grove 24 Temple Place 197 Winsing w. 269	Billow 237 Dat	tura 1_	0 Gentian	161 I	Lacordaire	2 5	Morrison	217	Radcliffe	235			Vindhau	1.47
Binsheld 141 Decaderia 138 Gliddon 138 Lamb 186 Motthavet 205 Rectory Grove 249 Templat 174 Winslow 269											Calfourd	79 1	Vinding Path	1 = /2
Bonar 200 Dedham 175 Goldbeck 248 La Mira 167 Mount 225 Reduced 172 Tenarit 177 Winston 184	Blissfield 141 Dec	candria 13	8 Gliddon	158 1	Lamb	186	Motthave:L	205	Rectory Grove	240 .	Cemple Place	197 3	Vinslow	969
Bower Shade 16 Deer Path 153 Golden Gate 142 Lamoille 174 Mountain Land 15 Refuge 216 Teneriffe 158 Wirth 156 Beylston 201 Denfield 159 Golden Sky 260 Landolm 153 Mount Ascension 236 Reine 131 Terhune 137 Wood 271 Mount Brakefield 135 Denfier 174 Gone 226 Lauda 271 Mount Moriah 163 Repose 229 Thaddeus 273 Woodgate 169 Brevoort 212 Dennis 222 Goodwin 241 Laurel Hill 142 Mount Vernon 230 Rest 146 Thamis 151 Woodgate 169 Brevoort 151 Diamond Grown 149 Gorton 220 Laurel 139 Mount View 120 Restland 257 Thayer 166 Brevsport 223 Diapason 149 Grand Isle 13 Leach 32 Marillo 133 Resurgam 310 Phornton 149 Yew 133 Brida 149 Dixson 149 Green 261 Lebanon 161 Murray Hill 236 Reton 273 Tillinghast 248 Brighted 240 Doom 237 Freen Hill 151 Lebanol 151 Reinards 175 Reinards 195 Zimmerman 149 Dixson 175 Green River 145 Lemist 171	Bonar 200 Ded	dham 17	3 Goldbeck	248 1	La Mira	163	Mount	205	Redinond	172 "	Cenant	177 3	Vinston	184
Bylston 201 Denfield 180 Golden Sky 260 Landholm 183 Mount Ascension 236 Reine 131 Terhuden 137 Won 274 Mount 274 Mount Moriah 160 Repose 229 Thadeus 273 Woodgate 160 Brevoort 21 Dennis 202 Goodwin 241 Laurel Hill 14) Mount Vernon 230 Rest 146 Thanis 151 Woodgate 160 Brevoort 181 Diamo id Crown 149 Gorton 203 Laurel Hill 14) Mount Vernon 230 Rest 146 Thanis 151 Woodgate 163 Brown 181 Diamo id Crown 149 Gorton 203 Laurel Hill 14) Mount View 120 Restland 252 Thayer 166 Brown 160 Grand Isle 13 Leach 30 Mount View 120 Restland 252 Thayer 166 Brown 160 Mount 160	Bower Shade 16 Dec	er Path 15	8 Golden Gate	143 1	Lamoill	174	Mountain Land	15	Refuge	216 '	Ceneriffe	138 V	Virth .	156
Brakeheld 135 Denier 174 Gone 267 Lauda 271 Mount Moriah 167 Repose 228 Thaddeus 273 Woodgate 169 Brevoort 214 Denis 202 Goodwin 241 Laurel Hill 144 Mount Vernon 228 Rest 146 Thadis 151 Woodwilla 158 Brown 181 Diamo id Crown 149 Gorton 290 Laurus 139 Mount View 129 Restland 251 Thayer 166 Breksport 228 Diapason 119 Gran't Isle 13 Leach 37 Murillo 133 Resurgam 310 Thornton 197 Yew 133 Brida 190 Dixson 193 Greene 261 Lebanon 161 Murray Hill 236 Reton 273 Tillinghast 248 Brida 240 Doom 2.57 Greene 111 151 Leband 51 Myrog 168 Rialto 173 Tiskilwa 193 Zephyr 145 Doors 179 Green River 14 Lemist 171 175 Zimmerusa 171	Boylston. 201 Der	nfield 19	30 Golden Sky	260 - 1	Landholm	153	Mount Ascension	236	Reine.	131 4	Corbune 1	127 1	T'on	0/2/4
Brewort 212 Dennis 202 Goodwin 244 Laurel Hill 14) Mount Vernon 230 Rest 146 Thanis 151 Woodwilla 158 Bown 181 Diamo d Crown 149 Gorton 203 Leurus 139 Mount View 130 Restland 253 Thayer 166 Bucksport 223 Diapason 119 Grand Isle 13 Leach 33 Marillo 133 Resurgam 310 hornton 159 Yew 133 Bida 150 Dixson 155 Greene 261 Lebanon 161 Murray Hill 236 Reton 273 Tillinghast 245 Doom 257 Green Hill 155 Lebanon 151 Myroa 156 Richards 157 Towership 145 Zimmership 145 Downs 175 Green River 145 Lebanon 151 Richards 157 Towership 155 Zimmership 155 Zimmershi	Brakefield 135 Der	nier 17	4 Gone	267 1	Lauda	271	Mount Moriah	160	Repose	2-20 "	Chaddens	773 1	Voodeate	160
B rown. 181 Diamo id Crown 149 Gorton. 202 Lurus. 139 Mount View. 129 Restland. 251 Thayer. 166 B roksport. 228 Diapason. 119 Grand Isle. 13 Leach. 302 Murillo. 133 Resurgam. 310 Thornton. 197 Yew. 133 B rown. 130 Diamo id Crown 149 Grand Isle. 13 Leach. 302 Murillo. 133 Resurgam. 310 Thornton. 197 Yew. 133 B rown. 149 Diamo id Crown 149 Grand Isle. 13 Leach. 302 Murillo. 133 Resurgam. 310 Thornton. 197 Yew. 133 B rown. 149 Diamo id Crown 149 Grand Isle. 149 Diamo id Crown 149	Brevoort, 21 / Det	nnis 20	Goodwin.	241 1	Laurel Hill	14)	Mount Vernon.	230	Rest.	146	Chamis 1	51 7	Vondrill	153
Bucksport 228 Diapason 119 Grand Isle 13 Leach 30 Murillo 133 Resurgam 310 Phornton 191 Yew 133	B 'own 181 Dia	amo id Crown 14	O Gorton	20 1	Lurus	139	Mount View	120	Restland	251	Chaver	66		100
Bida. 190 Dixsor 195 Greene 261 Lebanon. 161 Murray Hill. 236 Reton. 273 Tillinghast. 24 Bushfield. 240 Doom. 237 Freen Hill. 155 Leband. 51 Myrog. 106 Rialto 193 Tiskilwa. 193 Zephyr. 145 Downs. 175 Green River. 14 Lemist T15 Richards. 187 Towerwills. 195 Zimmerman. 193	Bicksport	anason 11	9 Grand Isle	13 11	wach	3) 11	Marillo	133	Pasurgam				Tow	122
Bashfield. 240 Doom. 2.57 Freen Hill. 15 Lehand. 51 Myrog. 126 Rialto 123 Tiskiwa. 123 Zephyr. 145 Downs. 179 Green River. 144 Lemist. 115 Richards. 187 Towerville. 125 Zimmerman. 120	B 1 Ja 190 Dix	x so 2 19	i Greene	261 I	ebanon	161	Ungray Hill	936	Reton	773 .	Cillinghast C	21.0		
Downs 13 Green River 14 Lemist	Bushfield 240 Dog	om	7 Green Hill	15: 1	eland	51	Myron	106	Rialto	1.13	Piokilwa	102.5	anh er	1 45
Cairo. 939 Dudley 247 Greenville. 230 Lenox 212 Naomi. 180 Rockbridge. 145 Towner. 216 Zioz. 287	100	Wns	9 Green River	14 1	emi-t	:13		100	Richards	197	Foregraille	195.5	immermen	145
25 JUNUEL	Cairo 839 Du	dlev 24	T Greenville	230 I	enor	212	Naomi.	180	Rockbridge	114	Fawner	216.7	10)	127
								200,		- 33				40 8

MUSIC FOR SINGING CLASSES.

A boat, a boat	73 Fare thee well	45 Joyful sing the summer's 7	NO er the tranquil deep Sa	The morring flowers
A hundred years to come	8; Farewell I we sing	10) t! don't go sighi ig 10	The noblest hero;
All in the good time	35 Floateth away	; 6	the pleasant tis	Pae pastures are elothed
A m rry, lughing round	101 Floating away	4 ! Keep rushing, 'tis wiser 7	77 Oh! sweet the hour 34	The rally
Angels whisper			30 Oh! joytul sing 4	The resubush
Are the reapers busy ?	7.i Forget me not	54 Keep up your courage 7	71 Oir 1 music surget music 52	The more of the society
As a band of brothers	73 Fruitful fields	dil	Once again	The song of the sintin
	97	**	(An . he one	The spring is come
Ask not summer	0.1	La, la, la	One by one	The time so for g
At summer morn	On C. A. and Make hands		39 Only waiting	The wayside well
Awake, 'tis morn	90 Gayly our light bark	4) Laughing May is here 6	52 O dy listen	The winds are sighing
Away in the dim old forest	99 Gently winding	60 Leaves are fading 7	0 Our mountain stream	There's another reaper
	108 Glad let our v ices	33 L t others sing 3	3) Out on the river	There's a bright, glorious dawning 9
A welcome to little Nell		14 Let us now 2	3. Over the hills 50	I bere is beauty everywhere !
	Good heart and willing hand	5) Lo: the bright 2		There is a footstep light ?
Beautiful sea	51 Good mor sing	85 Little Rose	Persevere 55	They come when the sunlight !
Bells of freedom	8: Go forth to your place	67 Lightly my boat 6	Pile the farmer's wintry board 34	They march to the rolling arum
Be you to others	44 Gone has summer	57 Lift up the song 5	58. The the farmer 8 willing board 54	Through the snow
Bird of hope	7 Graceful willow	46 List! 'tis the voice 7	13	'Tis in the quiet village home
Brightly beaming	105 Green the grass is springing	26	Raise your voice 22	To my brother
Brigotiy beauting	100			To the praise of trutb
		Make your mark 6	38 Rocking and rolling 48	Trn, la, la
Calm o'er the listening water	61 Hallon, hallon			Try the echoes
Catch the sunshing	61 Hark! 'tis the fairies' song	00 11 110 1 110 110 110 110 110 110 110	2.	Try the echoes
Coldly blows	66 Harar distherance bong	10) M. rrs cumper worther 7	2	
Cold the wind	27 Happy new year.	101 Marry summer weather	Saflor, on the truckless ocean 66	
Come and march	67 That thou still a littler the control of the con	92 Moonbeams on the ceiling 4		Up for the morning light (
Come, come, come	64 Haste, O haste away	42 Manufacture burgets		Up the hills in early morn 10
Come, companions	57 Hear the bell		See the tist	
Coming down		110 Morning dawns 9	Sing, brothers, sing	
Come, dwell with me	38 Hear the swelling winds	18 Mora is waking 4	Sing, sisters, sing 73	Wait, wait
Come, follow me	87 Hope is busy	94 Mournfully, mournfully sing 4	Sing together 5'	Wake the harp
Cone, John	25 How I love to see thee	93 Mourafully sigh 8		Wake, 'tis freedom's call
Come, let's sing	g, llow the merry wind blows	5.) Masic everywhere 4	Slowly come	Warble for us
Com s, O come	06		90	
Com, sing the sixteenth notes	5 If you have not sung at all	00		Wavy and hright
Comes the raiu	5. I have no mother now	Never say fall	11	We come with song
Coldes the fath		and Not when cyco	31	We're coming
	I have wandered	Now the day is gone		What sad voices are pleading
Dame Fashion		107 Vaus has some	Strive and wait	Whether you whisper low
Dark robed night	77 I live for those who love me	20 Now the vail of evening 3	System good night	Where the aspens
Do do, mi, sol	36 I love the sunshine	Vous stonder	40 Sweet hope went binging	When struggling thro'
Don't fret	75 I love the light	S, 84 Your we have come . 5	58	Whither through
Don't run in debt	95 In the scale of G	48 YOM WA GO 9	22 Take the harp 78.	With practiced eye
Don't you see me coming?		90	Take good care 46	
Down, down below	43 In the purple light	34	The cheerful day 68	
			S4 The falling leaf 48	Ye beautiful hopes ?
Fan anamad	R4 Toin we all		3. The merry heart	•

METRICAL INDEX.

L. M.	Palmerston	137 Dawas	170 Tenant	177	Mattison	001 S. P. M.	Stuyler	7s & 5s.
	Parlao	14 ii Da adaa	1 3 Paperi Fa	2463	McTh reon 18	313 44 4 4	- Tilliander 139	Killip
Allerway	131 Plymouth	135 / (Suma T	16 Γhamis	15	Mirbell (conbie) 18	Spurgeou 10	INVIEL	Walter (5)
Alexina	1 6 Pyne (6 Lines)	I (Eberweia	if thayer	100	Myron	6	+Morning bat	Otley 275
			151 Tyrol					
Arcawell	134 Quartz Hill	1.6 Evan	180 Valley Spring	151	Palmyra 18	Ss & 6s.	Cs, 5s, 4s, 7s & 8s.	W 0 0
Asten	1.54 Raphael	123 Fowl rville	106 Variaa (double)	15.	Princeville 10	0 Wardwell 25	Leach 392	7s & 6s.
Barbaul.I	124 Rel 10	151 Frankii Square (d.)	165 Victoria	191	Rialto	133	Deach	ADVIIIC 243
Bai.n.	192 Posti urinum	146 Calmanton	176 Wellmore	252	Richards 18	4s & Cs.	63, 7s & 83.	Amsterdam
Rall-towas	137 Rosadala	147 Gree t Hill	15 t White Plains	155	Silstinon	8: Elan 27		Bushfield
Rlisefield	141 Staford	128 Hearth-stone	155 Whitney	164	State Street 50	41	Eldred 294	
D : (bask) 11 / 115	135 Samerite	1 at H cortinizh (doublet	167 Wiekimp	175	101 mt 90	0.4		Crestline 243 Erith 259
Cii:0	3.9 Sedgwick	, 156 High Rock (Jouble).	171 Wilde	. 165	Stillwater 18	84 .	Gs. 83 & 4s.	Goodwin 241
Captivi y	1.5 Spray	132 Horteuse	15 Wilmarth	151	Sammit 19	Resurgam 31	Claston 971	Morrie
Caragatar	133 Storm	. 1 3 Hv ie Park	174 Winding Path	. 176	Tample Place 10	7	Lauda	Missionary flymn 241
Cissii	143 Sa roysi le Gouble)	. 121 Island Glen	. 15). Wirth	. 156	Thornton 01	5 & Ca		Rectory Grove 240
Castlearne	1 S Sylva na	. I b Jamaica	152 Woodgate	. 16	Formoreville 10)K v 00	C- C- C-	
Cedar Valla (6 H les).	124 Ternu 18	, 1 . Lakeland (6 lines)	194 AA 000 AHIG	108	Walden 15	5 Alessandro 29	03 % 33.	7s, 6s & 7s.
		145 Lamoile			Williston 19.		Vinton 269	
		146 La Mira 14) Laurel Hill			Winchell 18		Cana	Ifighwood 280
		145 Lebanon			Winston 18	1 Pearson 27		
			17. Badea	503	Zimmerman 15	11 1 earson	03 0. 103.	7s, 6s & 8s.
			105 Beecker (double)			F 0 F	Plant 26	Forest Ilills 289
Di 103 to 1	119 Watts	127 Lyra	150 Bird	104	C II M	53 & 7s.	Won 97.1	
Dika Street	143 Wheeler	144 Maitland	167 Bonar (double)	. 200	Albion Square 20	Alceron 30	G .	F 4 8-
Eurlville,	136 Windham	147 Maple-wood	16 Boylstou	. 201	Edwina 50	08	r.s.	7s & 8s.
Eraia	131 Yew	1.33 M irah	15. Buda	. 190		53 & 83.	Beacon Light 91d	Well 273 Weep not 283
			178 Carrie		A ** **	Mill3 27	2 Benevento 222	Weep not 283
Federal Street		- Miywool	177 Casey	. 192	S. II, II.	1.1	7 Bigelow (6 lines) 219	
Flowervale (double).		Mildred	16: Chaplet (double)	. 198	Amenia 20	10	Celestus . 13	1 8*
Guldon			157 Christine			53 & 9s.	Chauncey 219	Barrington 250
			160 Clark Street 160 Cleveland			Posmall 66	Collister (double) 221	Harrington
Great River	142 Alogardor	152 Monatain Land (ila)	15 Craftsbary	191	13. 111.	108W ett	Courted sessions and	Listo
Hamburg	145 \ ng dl (double)	170 Naomi	18 Crescent Lake	. 18:	Aronia 71	[19]	T	
			175 Cythern	10 .	Brevoort 21	63.		
Il army to Chang	130 America (Jouble)					0.01	Ephraim 220	
Heath i le		154 New York Tune	155 Donnie	900	Calla 21	1 Dalna (5	17 a dince U18	0 - 8 0
	12! Avera (double)	168 Oathill	155 Dennis	. 202 . 196	Lenox 21	1 Dalna	Fading	83 & 3.
Hebrol	146 Bunker	168 O thill	155 Dennis 175 Dixson 179 Elford	. 202 . 196 . 193	Lenox	1 Dalna		8s & 3. Will you go? 278
Imitor	1-5 Bilerma	168 Outhill	155 Dennis. 175 Dixson. 179 Elford. 171 Ellsworth.	. 202 . 196 . 193	Lenox. 21 Lischer. 21 Kubia 20	1 Dalna	Fading	8s & 3. Will you go? 278
Imitor	1.5 Balerma	168 O tthill	155 Dennis	. 202 . 196 . 193 . 8	Lenox. 21 Lischer. 21 Rubia 20 Sauford. 21	11 Dalna	Fading	8s & 3. Will you go? 279 8s, 3s & 6s.
Imitor	1-5 Balerma	168 O athill	155 Dennis. 175 Dixson. 179 Elford. 171 Ellsworth. 158 Eloine. 170 Elsington.	. 202 . 196 . 193 . 8 . 183 . 192	Lenox 21 Lischer 21 Rubia 20 Sauford 21 Stow 21	11 Daina	Fading.	8s & 3. Will you go? 278 8s, 3s & 6s. Peace 306 Principle 314
Initor. Irving (3 lines) Juniper Laurus	144 Buker 1-5 Balerma 155 Bower-shade 129 Brown	168 Oathill 177 Ortoaville 177 Porza 160 Pleiades 181 Prairie Field 151 Princeton	155 Dennis. 15 Dixson. 179 Elford. 171 Ellsworth. 158 Eloine. 170 Elsington. 164 Estelle.	. 202 . 196 . 193 . 8 . 183 . 192 . 196	Lenox 21: Lischer 210 Kubia 20 Sanford 21: Stow 211 Tremont 21.	1 Dalna	Fading. 215 Ives (double). 119 Joyful Sorg. 215 Lemist. 218 Martyn. 222 Mertonville. 221 Minnie. 215 Mizpah. 510	5 8s & 3. 5 Will you go? 278 2 8s, 3s & 6s. 1 Peace
Initor. Irving (3 lines). Janiper Laurus. Lillian.	144 Binker 1-5 Balerma 1-5 Bower-shade 129 Brown 139 Calm 1-22 Calumet	168 O athill 177 Ortoaville 179 Ponza 160 Pleiades 181 Prairie Field 151 Princeton 164 Redmond	155 Dennis. 175 Dixson 179 Elford. 171 Ellsworth. 158 Eloine. 170 Elsington 164 Estelle. 172 Evteen.	. 202 . 196 . 193 . 8 . 183 . 192 . 196 . 199	Lenox 21 Lischer 51 Rubia 20 Sauford 21 Stow 21 Tremont 21	1 Dalna	Fading. 215 Ives (double). 119 Joyful Song. 215 Lemist. 218 Martyn. 222 Mertonville 221 Miunie. 215 Mizpah. 216 Morrisot (6 lines). 217	85 & 3. Will you go? 278 85, 35 & 68. Pence 306 Pireside 314
Hebron. Inition. Irving (3 lines). Judiper Lauras. Lillian. Marbeck.	144 Briker 1.5 Balerma 1.5 Bower-shade 129 Brown 139 Calm 122 Calumet 143 Cascade (Joubia)	168 O (thill 177 Ortonville 179 Porza 160 Pleivides 181 Prairie Field 181 Privecton 164 Redmond 161 Rockbridge	155 Dennis. 175 Dixson. 179 Elford. 171 Elfsworth. 158 Eloine. 170 Elsington. 164 Estelle. 172 Evicen. 148 Ewer.	. 202 . 196 . 193 . 8 . 183 . 192 . 196 . 199 . 200	Lenox 21: Lischer 210 Rubia 20 Sauford 21: Stow 211 Tremont 21.	11 Dalna	Fading. 215 Ives (double). 139 Joyful Song. 215 Lemist. 28 Martyn. 222 Mirnie. 225 Mizpah. 25 Mizpah. 26 Morriso t (6 lines). 217 Morriso t (6 lines). 217 Mizpah. 238	8 & 3 & 3. Will you go? 278 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Hebroi Initor Irving (5 lines). Janiper Lauras. Lillian. Marbeck. Meadow.	144 B viker 1.5 B alerma 1.5 Bower-shade	168 O tthill 177 Ortonville 17J Porza 160 Pleiades 181 Prairie Field 151 Princeton 164 Redmond 169 Rockbridge 163 Russell	155 Dennis 175 Dixson 179 Elford 171 Elfsworth 158 Eloine 170 Elsington 164 Estelle 172 Evicen 148 Ever.	. 202 . 196 . 193 . 8 . 183 . 192 . 196 . 199 . 200 . 199	Lenox 21: Lischer 21: Rubia 20 Sauford 21: Stow 21: Tremont 21. L. P. M.	11 Dalna	Fading. 215 Ives (double). 118 Joyful Song. 215 Lemist. 218 Martyn. 222 Mironie. 221 Minnie. 215 Mizpah. 217 Nuremburg. 222 Plevel's Hymn. 222	8 & 3 & 3 & 68 & 7 & 8 & 48 & 8 & 48 & 8 & 8 & 8 & 8 & 8 &
Hebroi Initor Irving (5 lines). Janiper Lauras. Lillian. Marbeck. Meadow.	144 B viker 1.5 B alerma 1.5 Bower-shade	168 O tthill 177 Ortonville 17J Porza 160 Pleiades 181 Prairie Field 151 Princeton 164 Redmond 169 Rockbridge 163 Russell	155 Dennis 175 Dixson 179 Elford 171 Elfsworth 158 Eloine 170 Elsington 164 Estelle 172 Evicen 148 Ever.	. 202 . 196 . 193 . 8 . 183 . 192 . 196 . 199 . 200 . 199	Lenox 21: Lischer 21: Rubia 20 Sauford 21: Stow 21: Tremont 21. L. P. M.	11 Dalna	Fading. 215 Ives (double). 118 Joyful Song. 215 Lemist. 218 Martyn. 222 Mironie. 221 Minnie. 215 Mizpah. 217 Nuremburg. 222 Plevel's Hymn. 222	8 & 3 & 3 & 6 & 3 & 6 & 3 & 6 & 3 & 6 & 3 & 6 & 3 & 6 & 3 & 6 & 3 & 6 & 3 & 6 & 3 & 6 & 6
Habron Imitor Irving (5 Inles) Juniper Laurus Lillian Marbeek Meadow Med Menville Miros	144 Briker. 1.5 Bilerma. 1.5 Bower-shade. 129 Brown. 139 Calum. 122 Calumet. 143 Cascade (louble). 1.1 Chapel-wood. 1.3 Charter. 1.4 Clematis. 1.4 Cowarts. 1.5 Charter. 1.6 Charter. 1.7 Chapel Cowarts. 1.8 Cowper.	168 O (thill 177 Ortonville 177 Ortonville 179 Ponza 160 Pleixdes 181 Prairie Field 151 Princeton 164 Redmond 161 Rockbridge 163 Russell 159 Sangamon 16) Saxon 190 Saxersville	155 Dennis. 175 Dixson 179 Elford. 171 Ellsworth. 158 Eloine. 170 Elsington 164 Estelle. 172 Evicen. 148 Ewer. 148 Ferris 176 Fiskilwa 161 Gog'on. 173 Hedge-thorn.	. 202 . 196 . 193 . 8 . 183 . 192 . 196 . 199 . 200 . 199 . 198 . 202 . 189	Lenox 21: Lischer. 21: Rubia 20 Sanford. 21: Stow 21: Tremont. 21. L. P. M. Nashville. 20: Plaisted 10.	Dalna	Fading. 215 Ivos (double). 118 Joyful Song. 215 Lemist. 218 Martyn. 222 Mertonville 221 Miunie. 215 Mizpah. 20 Morrison (6 lines). 217 Nuremburg. 222 Plevel's Hymn. 222 Refuge (double). 216 Torillets 290	5 8s & 3. 5 Will you go?
Histori Imisor Irviag (3 lines) Janiper Lauras. Lillian. Marbeek. Maadow. Med. Menville. Miros. Mos-side.	144 Briker. 1.5 Bilerma 1.5 Bower-shade. 129 Brown. 139 Calim. 124 Calimat. 134 Cascala (Joubia). 1.1 Chapel-wood. 1.3 Charter. 141 Clematis. 134 Cowper. 134 Covper.	168 O tthill 177 Ortonville 17J Porza 160 Pleisdes 181 Prairie Field 151 Princeton 164 Redmond 162 Rockbridge 163 Russell 1750 Sangamon 160 Sayersville 187 Sayersville 187 Sayersville	155 Dennis. 175 Dixson 179 Elford. 171 Ellsworth. 158 Eloine. 170 Elsington 164 Estelle. 172 Evicen 148 Ewer. 148 Ferris 176 Fiskilwa 161 Gor'on. 173 Hedge-thorn 163 Helma	. 202 . 196 . 193 . 8 . 183 . 192 . 196 . 199 . 200 . 199 . 198 . 202 . 189 . 202	Lenox 21: Lischer 21: Lischer 21: Rubia 20 Savford 21: Stow 21: Tremont 21. L. P. M. Nashville 20: Plaisted 10.	11 Dalna	Fading. 215 Ives (double). 13 Joyful Song. 215 Lemist. 218 Martyn. 222 Mettonville. 221 Miunie. 215 Mizpah. 216 Morrisot (6 lines). 217 Nuremburg. 222 Refuge (double). 216 Towiner 216 Twilight. 220 Urania (dilines). 217 Twilight. 220 Urania (dilines). 216 Twilight. 220 Urania (dilines). 217 Urania (dilines). 217 Urania (dilines). 217 Urania (dilines). 218 Urania (dilines).	5 8s & 3. 5 Will you go? 279 8 8s, 3s & 6s. Peace 306 FiresIde 314 8s & 4s. Duffield 254 Kalnita 253 Olg 155 U jop Date 54
Historian Inition Init	144 Briker. 1.5 Biberma. 1.5 Bower-shade. 129 Brown. 139 Calumet. 143 Cascade (Jouble). 1.1 Chapel-wood. 13 Charter. 144 Clematis. 134 Cowper. 336 Coronation (double). 1 0 Cottage.	168 O tthill 177 Ortonvilie 173 Porza 160 Pleiades 181 Prairie Field 151 Princeton 164 Redmond 166 Rockbridge 163 Russell 159 Sangamon 160 Saxon 180 Sayersville 181 Spires 143 Spires	155 Dennis. 175 Dixson 179 Elford. 171 Ellsworth. 158 Eloine. 170 Elsington 164 Estelle. 172 Evicen. 148 Ewer. 148 Ferris. 176 Fiskilwa. 161 Gorton. 173 Hedge-thorn. 163 Helma.	. 202 . 196 . 193 . 8 . 183 . 192 . 196 . 199 . 200 . 199 . 198 . 202 . 189 . 290 . 187	Lenox 21: Lischer. 21: Rubia 20 Sauford. 21: Stow 21: Tremont. 21. L. P. M. Nashville 200: Plaisted 10.	Dalna	Fading. 215 Ives (double). 118 Joyful Song. 215 Lemist. 218 Martyn. 222 Mertonville. 221 Minnie. 215 Mixpah. 20 Morrison (6 lines). 217 Nuremburg. 222 Plevel's Hymn. 222 Plevel's Hymn. 226 Cowner 216 Twillght. 220 Twillght. 220 Urania (6 lines). 217	5 8s & 3. 5 Will you go?
Histori Inition Irving (3 lines) Juniper Laurus Lillian Marbeck Meadow Medd Minville Miros Mos-side Munt View Marill	144 Briker. 1.5 Bilerma 1.5 Biower-shade. 129 Brown. 139 Calimat. 144 Cascade (Jouble). 1.1 Chapel-wood. 13 Charter. 144 Clematis. 134 Cowper. 336 Coronation (double). 1.0 Cottage.	168 O tthill 177 Ortonville 179 Porza 160 Pleisdes 181 Prairie Field 151 Princeton 164 Redmond 162 Rockbridgs 163 Russell 159 Sangamon 163 Saxon 190 Sayersville 182 Sprines 148 Sprines 148 Sprines 148 Sprines 147 St. Ann's	155 Dennis. 175 Dixson 179 Elford. 171 Ellsworth. 158 Eloine. 170 Elsington 164 Estelle. 172 Evicen. 148 Ewer. 148 Ferris. 176 Fiskilwa. 161 Gor'on. 173 Hedge-thorn. 163 Helma. 156 Intervale.	. 202 . 196 . 193 . 8 . 183 . 192 . 196 . 199 . 200 . 199 . 200 . 199 . 202 . 189 . 200 . 187 . 200	Lenox 21: Lischer. 21: Lischer. 21: Rubia 20 Saviord. 21: Stow 21: Tremont. 21. L. P. M. Nashville 20: Plaisted 20. C. P. M. Ariel 20:	11 Dalna	Fading. 215 Ives (double). 118 Joyful Song. 215 Lemist. 218 Martyn. 222 Mertonville. 221 Minnie. 225 Mizpah. 10 Morrisot (6 lines). 217 English 222 Refuge (double). 216 Twilight. 220 Urania (6 lines). 217 Varana (6 lines). 217 One	5 8s & 3. 5 Will you go? 279 8 8s, 3s & 6s. Peace 306 FiresIde 314 8s & 4s. Duffield 254 Kalnita 253 Olg 155 U jop Date 54
Histori Imisor Irving (5 lines) Juniper Laurus Lillian Marbeek Madow Msed Monville Miros Mosesida Mount View Marillo Ocean	144 Briker. 1.5 Bilerma 1.5 Bower-shade. 129 Brown. 139 Calim. 124 Calumet. 144 Cascade (Jouble). 1.1 Chapel-wood. 1.2 Charter. 144 Clematis. 134 Cowper. 336 Goronation (double). 1 0 Cottage. 138 Croton Falls. 138 Debhum.	168 O tthill 177 Ortonvilie 17J Ponza 160 Pleivides 181 Prairie Field 151 Princeton 164 Redmond 161 Rockbridge 163 Russell 159 Sangamon 160 Savon 190 Sayersville 187 Spir-8 148 Spring-time 173 St. Ann's 178 Stanley	155 Dennis. 175 Dixson 179 Elford 171 Ellsworth 158 Eloine 170 Elsington 164 Estelle 172 Evicen 148 Ewer 148 Ferris 176 Fiskilwa 161 Gor'on 173 Hedge-thorn 163 Helma 175 Laban 175 Laban 179 Laban 179 Laban	. 202 . 196 . 193 . 8 . 183 . 192 . 196 . 199 . 200 . 199 . 200 . 199 . 202 . 189 . 200 . 187 . 200 . 187	Lenox 21: Lischer. 21: Rubia 20 Savford. 21: Stow 21: Tremont. 21. L. P. M. Nashville. 20: C. P. M. Arlel 20: Ganges 200	1 Dalna	Fading. 215 Ives (double). 118 Joyful Song. 215 Lemist. 218 Martyn. 222 Mirtonville. 221 Minnie. 225 Mizpah. 10 Morrison (6 lines). 217 To Nuremburg. 222 Refuge (double). 216 Towner 216 Twilight. 220 Urania (6 lines). 217 To & 3s.	5 8s & 3. 5 Will you go?
Habron Imitor Irving (5 lines) Juniper Laurus Lillian Marbeck Madow Maed Monville Moros Mosesida Mount View Marid) Ocean	144 Briker. 1.5 Biberma. 1.5 Bower-shade. 1.29 Brown. 1.39 Calumet. 1.43 Cascade (Jouble). 1.1 Chapel-wood. 1.3 Charter. 1.44 Clematis. 1.34 Cowper. 1.36 Coronation (double). 1.0 Cottage. 1.3 Oroton Falls. 1.3 Dedhum. 1.3 Dedhum. 1.3 Dedhum.	168 O tthill 177 Ortonville 179 Ponza 160 Pleisdes 181 Prairie Field 151 Princeton 164 Redmond 163 Rockbridgs 163 Russell 159 Sangamon 160 Saxon 190 Sayersville 183 Springs 149 Springstime 173 St. Ann's 173 Stanley 175 Stanley	155 Dennis. 175 Dixson 179 Elford. 171 Ellsworth. 158 Eloine. 170 Elsington 164 Estelle. 172 Even. 148 Ewer. 148 Ferris. 176 Fiskilwa 161 Gor'on. 173 Hedge-thorn. 163 Helma. 156 Intervale. 178 Lamb. 179 Lamb.	. 202 . 196 . 193 . 8 . 183 . 192 . 196 . 199 . 200 . 199 . 202 . 198 . 202 . 189 . 200 . 189 . 200 . 189 . 200 . 189 . 200	Lenox 21: Lischer. 21: Ithibia 20 Sauford. 21: Stow 21: Tremont. 21. L. P. M. Nashville 20: C. P. M. Arlel 20: Ganges 20: Katonah 20:	Dalna	Fading. 215 Ives (double). 118 Joyful Song. 215 Lemist. 218 Martyn. 222 Mertonville. 221 Minnie. 225 Mizpah. 10 Morrisot (6 lines). 217 English 222 Refuge (double). 216 Twilight. 220 Urania (6 lines). 217 Varana (6 lines). 217 One	8
Habron Imitor Irviag (5 lines) Janiper Lauras Lillian Marbeek Maadow Med (Menville Moros Mos-side Mount View Maril) Ocean Ollen Olen (6 lines)	144 Briker. 1.5 Bilerma 1.5 Bilerma 1.5 Bower-shade. 129 Brown 139 Calim 141 Cascale (Joubis). 1.1 Chapel-wood. 1.3 Charter. 141 Clematis. 134 Cowper. 142 Cowper. 143 Coronation (double). 1 0 Cottage 123 Croton Falls 13 Dedhim. 129 De r-path. 125 Denfield.	168 O tthill 177 Ortonville 17J Porza 160 Pleisdes 181 Prairie Field 151 Princeton 164 Redmond 162 Rockbridge 163 Russell 159 Sargamon 160 Saxon 190 Sayersville 187 Spring-time 173 St. Ann's 188 Starley 159 Starl 189 Stephens	155 Dennis. 175 Dixson 179 Elford. 171 Ellsworth 158 Eloine. 170 Elsington 164 Estelle. 172 Evicen. 148 Ewer. 148 Ferris 176 Fiskilwa 161 Gor'on. 173 Hedge-thorn. 163 Hedma. 156 Intervale. 178 Landholm. 179 Landholm. 179 Landholm.	. 202 . 196 . 193 . 8 . 183 . 192 . 196 . 199 . 200 . 199 . 202 . 189 . 202 . 189 . 203 . 189 . 203 . 189 . 186 . 188	Lenox 21: Lischer. 21: Lischer. 21: Rubia 20 Sardord. 21: Stow 21: Tremont. 21. L. P. M. Nashville 90: Plaisted 10. C. P. M. Arlel 20: Ganges 20: Katonah 90: Meribah 20:	11 Dalna	Fading. 215 Ives (double). 13 Joyful Song. 215 Lemist. 218 Martyn. 222 Mettonville. 221 Minnie. 215 Mizpah. 2 0 Morrisot (6 lines). 217 Toylor 218 Toylor 216 Towlor 216 Towlor 216 Towlor 216 Towlor 217 Towlor 217 Towlor 218 Towlor 217 Towlor 218 Towlor 217 Towlor 218 Towlor 217 Towlor 218 Towlor 217 Towlor 218 T	5 8s & 3. 5 Will you go?
Habron Imitor Irving (5 lines) Juniper Laurus Lillian Marbeck Meadow Med Monville Moros Mos-side Montille Moros Otean Ollen Olean (6 lines) O twa	144 Briker. 1.5 Bilerma. 1.5 Bilerma. 1.5 Bower-shade. 129 Brown. 139 Calumet. 143 Cascade (Jouble). 1.1 Chapel-wood. 131 Charter. 144 Clematis. 134 Cowper. 135 Coronation (double). 1.0 Cottage. 135 Croton Falls. 137 Delhum. 128 De-r-path. 129 De-r-path. 129 Deineld.	168 O tthill 177 Ortonville 177 Ortonville 179 Porza 160 Pleindes 181 Prairie Field 181 Princeton 164 Redmond 162 Rockbridge 163 Russell 187 Saxon 180 Sayersville 187 Spires 188 Spring-time 173 St. Ann's 188 Stanley 189 Stephens 189 Stephens 174 Stony Brook	155 Dennis. 175 Dixson 179 Elford. 171 Ellsworth 158 Eloine. 170 Elsington 164 Estelle. 172 Evicen. 148 Ewer. 148 Ferris 176 Fiskilwa 161 Gorton. 173 Hedge-thorn. 163 Helma. 156 Intervale. 178 Laban. 159 Lamb. 149 Landholm. 179 Linoway.	. 202 . 196 . 193 . 8 . 183 . 192 . 196 . 199 . 200 . 199 . 202 . 189 . 202 . 187 . 209 . 187 . 209 . 186 . 186 . 185	Lenox 21: Lischer. 21: Lischer. 21: Rubia 20 Sarford. 21: Stow 21: Tremont. 21. L. P. M. Nashville. 20: C. P. M. Arlel. 20: Ganges 20: Katonah 20: Meribah 20: Montarno, 20: Montarno, 20:	Dalna	Fading. 215 Ives (double). 13 Joyful Song. 215 Lemist. 218 Martyn. 222 Mettonville. 221 Minnie. 215 Mizpah. 2 0 Morrisot (6 lines). 217 Toylor 218 Toylor 216 Towlor 216 Towlor 216 Towlor 216 Towlor 217 Towlor 217 Towlor 218 Towlor 217 Towlor 218 Towlor 217 Towlor 218 Towlor 217 Towlor 218 Towlor 217 Towlor 218 T	8 & 3 . 3 . 3 . 3 . 3 . 3 . 3 . 3 . 3 . 3

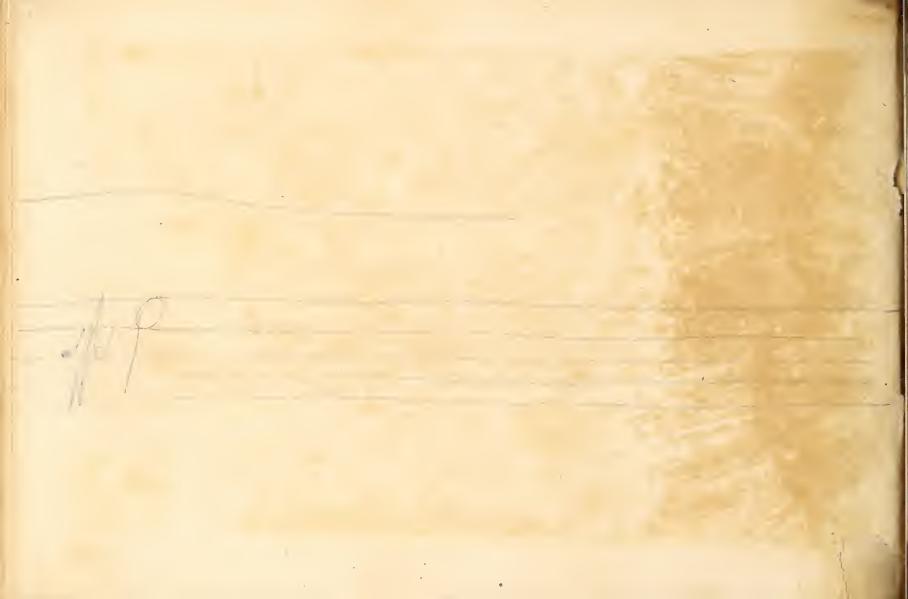
METRICAL INDEX.

,	83 & 65.	8s, 6s, 5s & 4s.	Melopene (double)	226 Doom	237 287			11s.	11s. 10s & 9s.
(Cape Race	8s & 7s	McLear (double)	23 Locuis. 230 McGregor. 273 Mt. Ascension.	2.5	8s & 9s.		Portugues Hype 963	44 4 44
I	Genaro	Aimwell (double)	224 Petite 2°6 Repose	2.3 Murray Hill 229 Radcliffe	236 235	00 A Co	Covington 292		Shirwin 265
4	Shield	Urayou	22 Shaing Shore 23 Sielly	205	287		Varley 970	11s & 8s. Reton 273	12s & 11s.
	8s, 6s & 4s.	Elmville (double)	232 Watchtower (6 lines) 230 Wilmot	278 274 280 Duquaine	285	9s & 8s. Barnard 257 Goldensky 260	10- 0-11-	Corrin	Gone
1	beria 29	Haswell	225 229	8s, 7s & 6s.		,	Lyons		12s, 11s & 6s. Hodge 304
1	8s, 6s & 5s. Highland 81	Heywo d (double)	231 Amelia	23.4 83. 7s & 7s.		Bidwell	10s. 11s & 17s.	Folsom	12s, 11s & 8s

HYMNS, SENTENCES, MOTETS, ANTHEMS, CHORUSES, CHANTS. ETC.

Across the river. 285 By and by, when he comes. 284 I will sing of the mcrcles. 320 Praise the Lord, ye heavenly choir. 34° [The Beatitudes (No. 6). 37 Praise waiteth for the e. ** 375 The Beatitudes (No. 6). 37 At death's call. 320 Come, ye children. 302 Awake the trumpet's lofty sound. 320 [Heaven unto me. 30] Be then O Lord. 325 By and by, when he comes. 284 I will sing of the mcrcles. 320 Praise the Lord, ye heavenly choir. 34° [The Beatitudes (No. 6). 37 Praise waiteth for the e. ** 375 The Beatitudes (No. 6). 37 Praise ye the Lord, ye heavenly choir. 34° [The Beatitudes (No. 6). 37 Praise waiteth for the e. ** 375 The Beatitudes (No. 6). 37 Praise wai	
Avan return t e day	0
At the paths of the Lord 301 Come unto mc. 313 At death's call 234 Come, ye children 302 Awake the trumpet's lofty sound 320 Hearken unto me 302 Hearken unto me 302 Come way of the Lord 303 Desus our Friend 303 Praise ye the Lord 303 The Beatitudes (No. 8) 37 Awake the trumpet's lofty sound 320 Hearken unto me 302 Come wandering shows 270 Come wandering shows 270 September 270	
Awake the trumpet's lofty sound. 320 The heavens declare. 30 The heavens declare. 370 Regra Torrae 255 The law of the Lord. 25	1.5
Awake the trumpet's lofty sound. 320 The heavens declare. 30 The heavens declare. 370 Regra Torrae 255 The law of the Lord. 25	3
Come wandering shows 270 Pages Torre 25 The law of the Lord, 25	9
Rame Wandering Shown 370 Ragna Tarrae 258 1 He law of the Lord,	3
	6
Let all the earth fear the Lord	
Beyond the river 977	
Bi-ssed are the dead. 31 Faint-g while in adoration. 331 Let every near regione and saing 5. Seek ye the Lord. 308 I the first plant of the sharing shore. 27	
Bessed are the meek 367 Friend after friend departs. 315 Let the words of my mouth 295 Show me thy way, O Lord. 309 The shining shore. 126 Like as a father pitieth his children. 362 Show me thy way, O Lord. 309 The stone which the builders refused 74 Like as a father pitieth his children. 362 Show me thy way, O Lord. 309 The stone which the builders refused 74 Like as a father pitieth his children. 362 Show me thy way, O Lord. 309 The stone which the builders refused 74 Like as a father pitieth his children. 362 Show me thy way, O Lord. 309 The stone which the builders refused 74 Like as a father pitieth his children. 363 Show me thy way, O Lord. 309 The stone which the builders refused 74 Like as a father pitieth his children. 364 Show me thy way, O Lord. 309 The stone which the builders refused 74 Like as a father pitieth his children. 365 Show me thy way, O Lord. 309 The stone which the builders refused 74 Like as a father pitieth his children. 365 Show me thy way, O Lord. 309 The stone which the builders refused 74 Like as a father pitieth his children. 365 Show me thy way, O Lord. 309 The stone which the builders refused 74 Like as a father pitieth his children. 365 Show me thy way, O Lord. 309 The stone which the builders refused 74 Like as a father pitieth his children. 365 Show me thy way, O Lord. 309 The stone which the builders refused 74 Like as a father pitieth his children.	10
Biesed are the merciful (6) Like as a tather pitteth his children, 302 Sing, O heavens.	23
	14
and the peace makers 311 core car, or my people car, or my people core car, or my people car, o	37
Biessed are the pure in heart, 370 God is near thee. 295 Sweet hour of prayer. 282	
Blessed are they that dwall to the on Gracious is the word of truth 333 Make a joyful noise	,U
Blessed are they that mourn	
	20
Blessed are they who are persecuted 372 flomeward bound	
Blessed are they who hunger and 368 Nearer home	
Blessed be those	16
Biessed is he that considereth	18
Blessed is he whose transgression 37 I will give you pastors	19
Blessed is the people. 294 I will lift up mine eyes. 340 Of thy love some gracious token. 281 The Beatitudes (No. 4). 268 Will not that joyful be	
But the Lord is mindful 352.I will set watchmen	







MASON BROTHERS' MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

PSALMODY.	ANTHEMS, CHORUSES, ETC.	THE SONG GARDEN. A Series of School
THE KEY NOTE, By WILLIAM B. BRADBURY 1 5		Books, progressively arranged in Three
ASAPH, or the CHOIR BOOK. By Dr. LOWELL	DYER'S ANTHEMS	each book complete in itself. By how Ell.
MASON and WILLIAM MASON 1 5		Doctor of Music.
THE DIAPASON. By GEO. F I DOT 1 5	THE CHOIR CHORUS BOOK. 2 00	SONG GARDEN—FIRST BOOK (In prepa
THE PEOPLE'S TUNE BOOK. By Dr Mason 1 5		SONG GARDEN—SECOND BOOK (Now
	THE PILGRIM FATHERS. By GEO. F. ROOT 50	SONG GARDEN—THIRD BOOK (In prepo
THE JUBILEE. By WM. B. BRADBURY 1 5		THE NORMAL SINGER. By In. II. MASS
THE SABBATH BELL. By GEORGE F. ROOT 1 5	O ESTHER, THE BEAUTIFUL QUEEN. By WM.	THE YOUNG SHAWM. BY WM. B. BRAITHE PRIMARY SCHOOL SONG BOOK.
THE HALLELUJAH. By Dr. LOWELL MASON 1 5	0 B. BRADBURY 50	Lowell Mason and G. J. Webb
THE SHAWM. By BRADBURY and ROOT 1 5	THE BOOK OF CANTATAS, containing "David,"	THE MUSICAL ALBUM. By GEO. F. ROC
CANTICA LAUDIS. By Mason and Webb 1 5		THE ACADEMY VOCALIST. By Geo. F.
NEW CARMINA SACRA. By Dr. Mason 1 5		THE MUSICAL CASKET. By J. C. Wood
THE BOSTON ACADEMY'S COLLECTION 1 5	FOR MEN'S VOICES.	THE CAECILIA. By S. LASAR
WELS'S CHURCH MUSIC. A new collection of	THE YOUNG MEN'S SINGING BOOK. By G.	THE FLOWER OFFEN. By Geo. F. Root
Tunes, Anthems, Sentences, Chants, etc., designed	F. Root, assisted by Dr. Mason	JUVENILE ORATORIOS. By J. C. Johns
for the Protestant Episcopal Church. Large quarto.	GENTLEMEN'S GLEE BOOK By Dr. Mason. 1 50	THE PALACE OF INDUSTRY. A Juveni
160 pages. Cloth extra 3 5	GLEE BOOKS.	torio. By J. C. Johnson
HYMN AND TUNE BOOKS.		MASON'S MAMMOTH EXERCISES: a Se
THE SABBATH HYMN BOOK and the SAB-	THE FESTIVAL GLEE BOOK. By GEORGE F.	large Diagrams, designed to save much of
BATH HYMN AND TUNE BOOK, By Drs.	ROOT and W. B. BRADBURY 3 00	bor of a Blackboard. By Dr. Mason
PARK, PHELPS, and MASON. Different editions,	THE NEW YORK GLEE AND CHORUS BOOK.	MANUAL OF THE BOSTON ACADEM
varying in size of type and in price, from \$1.00	By WILLIAM B. BRADBURY	MUSIC. By Dr. Lowell Mason
upwards.	THE NEW ODEON. By Dr. Lowell Mason and George James Webb 1 50	FOR THE CABINET ORGAN AN
TEMPLE MELODIES. 12mo and Svo. Different	THE GLEE HIVE. By Dr. Mason and G. J. Webb. 75	DEON.
bindings, from \$1.00 upwards.	Tally Galling and Co. T. C.	
PLAIN MUSIC FOR THE BOOK OF COMMON	THE SOCIAL GLEE BOOK. BY WM. MASON and	
	THE SOCIAL GLEE BOOK. By WM. Mason and Shas A. Bancroft	ROOT'S SCHOOL FOR THE MELODEON,
PRAYER Edited by Rev. Geo. T. RIDER, A. M. 7	5 SILAS A. BANCROFT 1 50	MONIUM, and CABINET ORGAN. 144
CHANTS AND TUNES FOR THE BOOK OF	5 SILAS A. BANCROFT	MONIUM, and CABINET ORGAN. 144 RECREATIONS FOR THE CABINET OF
CHANTS AND TUNES FOR THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER. By a COMMITTEE OF	5 SILAS A. BANCROFT	MONIUM, and CABINET ORGAN. 144 RECREATIONS FOR THE CABINET OF HARMONIUM, or MELODEON. A series
CHANTS AND TUNES FOR THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER. By a COMMITTEE OF CLERGYMEN.	5 SILAS A. BANCROFT	MONIUM, and CABINET ORGAN. 144 RECREATIONS FOR THE CABINET OF HARMONIUM, or MELODEON. A series Numbers of sixteen octavo pages each. Pri
CHANTS AND TUNES FOR THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER. By a COMMITTEE OF CLERGYMEN	5 SILAS A. BANCROFT	MONIUM, and CABINET ORGAN. 144 RECREATIONS FOR THE CABINET OF HARMONIUM, or MELODEON. A series

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS,

A knowledged the best instruments of their class in the world; especially adapted for Schools, Smaller Halls, Churches, and the Parlor. They are recommendate the most eminent musicians of the country as superior to all other instruments of the same general kind.

Prices from \$110 to \$600. Descriptive Catalogues sent to any Address.

WAREROOMS.-No. 7 MERCER ST., New York. No. 274 WASHINGTON ST., Boston.

Address, MASON BROTHERS, New York.

MASON & HAMLIN, BOSTON.